

BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

Volume 9, No. 31

BRAINERD, MINN., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1908

Price Two Cents

NOMINATE BRYAN ON FIRST BALLOT

Democrats Select Him for Standard Bearer.

NOMINATION UNANIMOUS

But Few Votes Cast for John- son and Gray.

MINNESOTA RECEIVED FORTY-SIX

While the Delaware Man Got Fifty-nine and a Half—Nebraskan Obtained Eight Hundred and Ninety-two and a Half Votes.

Denver, July 10.—William Jennings Bryan was nominated for president of the United States by the Democratic National convention. The nomination was made at 3:40

whose closing phrase stirred the vast assembly into wild demonstration. "I nominate," he exclaimed, "as the standard-bearer of our party the man who in the thrilling days of '96 and 1900 bore the battle-scarred banner of Democracy with fame as untarnished as the crusaders of old—America's great commoner, Nebraska's gifted son, William J. Bryan."

Immediately perfect pandemonium of sound and motion was unloosed as delegates and spectators rose en masse and joined in the reverberating chorus of tribute to the Nebraska candidate. The standards of the states were wrenched from their places and borne through the hall to the platform, while banners bearing the portrait of the commoner were waved aloft, and the multitude joined in long continued tribute. At times, the intensity of the demonstration threatened a panic. One woman was borne out fainting.

Two sessions of the convention were held, the first at 11 o'clock a. m. and the second beginning at 7 o'clock p. m. The opening session lasted three hours and brought about the completion of the permanent organization of the convention, with the resounding address of Congressman Clayton of Alabama.

TEXT OF PLATFORM

Declaration of Principles of Democratic Party.

CONSCIENCE OF THE NATION

Aroused to Free the Government From the Grip of Those Who Have Made It a Business Asset of the Favor-Seeking Corporations.

Denver, July 10.—After more than fifty-four hours of almost continuous session, the committee on resolutions concluded its work on the platform and presented the resolutions to the convention, which adopted them by a unanimous vote. The resolutions, in the main, follow:

We, the representatives of the Democracy of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in and pledge our loyalty to the principles of the party.

We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth, and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon a defenseless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

The conscience of the nation is now aroused to free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again a people's government, and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

"Shall the people rule?" is the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion.

Officeholders.

Coincident with the enormous increase in expenditures is a like addition to the number of officeholders. During the past year 23,784 were added, costing \$16,156,000, and in the past six years of the Republican administration the total number of new offices created, aside from many commissions, has been 99,319, entailing an additional expense of nearly \$70,000,000, as against only 10,279 new offices created under the Cleveland and McKinley administrations, which involved an expenditure of only \$6,000,000. We denounce this great and growing increase in the number of officeholders as not only unnecessary and wasteful, but also as clearly indicating a deliberate purpose on the part of the administration to keep the Republican party in power at public expense by thus increasing the number of its retainers and dependents. Such procedure we declare to be no less dangerous and corrupt than the open purchase of votes at the polls.

Economy in Administration.

The Republican congress in the session just ended has made appropriations amounting to \$1,008,000,000, exceeding the total expenditures of the past fiscal year by \$90,000,000 and leaving a deficit of more than \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year. We denounce the needless waste of the people's money which has resulted in this appalling increase as a shameful violation of all prudent conditions of government as no less than a crime against the millions of workingmen and women from whose earnings the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extorted through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods. We demand that a stop be put to this frightful extravagance and insist upon the strict economy in every department compatible with frugal and efficient administration.

Arbitrary Power of Speaker.

The house of representatives was designed by the fathers of the Constitution to be the popular branch of our government responsive to the public will.

The house of representatives, as controlled in recent years by the Republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body responsive to the will of a majority of its members, but has come under the absolute domination of the speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations and power of legislation.

We demand that the house of representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives, and not by the speaker.

Misuse of Patronage.

We condemn, as a violation of the spirit of our institutions, the action of the present chief executive in using the patronage of his high office to secure the nomination of one of his cabinet officers. A forced succession in the presidency is scarcely less repugnant to public sentiment than is life tenure in that office. No good intention on the part of the executive, and no virtue in the one selected, can justify the establishment of a dynasty.

Just remember these Bargains

77½c

Those who have bought of this splendid table linen are some of the best pleased patrons that we have sent out from our store recently. This is a splendid 70 inch all linen half bleached table damask in the very best of patterns. You will recognize this as one of the best \$1.00 linens and remember it will sell for 77½c—Main Floor.

39c

An unusual silk glove bargain. These are short gloves of various shades and black and white. Our regular 50c qualities. Not all sizes of each kind but a very fair assortment remains. We think that you will be able to select a pair to suit you and they will cost you but 39c. Bargain Basement.

35c

This is the price we are asking for silk and leather belts which we have sold at 60c, 65c and 69c. They are the last one or twos of many styles and sell at 35c

49c

Another splendid Belt Bargain. This lot contains 75c, 85c and \$1.00 silk and leather belts. We offer them to you at 49c. Bargain Basement.

"MICHAEL'S"

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Publicity of Campaign Contributions.

We demand federal legislation for terminating the partnership which existed between corporations of the country and the Republican party under the expressed or implied agreement that in return for the contribution of great sums of money where-with to purchase elections, they should be allowed to continue substantially unmolested in their efforts to encroach upon the rights of the people.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law preventing any corporation contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable minimum and providing for the publication before election of all such contributions.

Regarding the rights of the states, the resolutions declare opposition to the extension of the powers of the general government by judicial construction and insist that federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to, not substituted for, state remedies.

Tariff.

We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now affected by the Republican party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question; but the people cannot safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the prompt relief was postponed until after the coming election—an election to succeed in which the Republican party must have that same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff as it has always heretofore received from them; and to the further fact that during years of uninterrupted power, no action whatever has been taken by the Republican congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff inequities.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list; and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home; and graduate reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs and that these articles be placed upon the free list.

Trusts.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We, therefore, favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies, we specify three: First, a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system which will, without abridging the right of each state to create corporations, or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control of such corporations of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in

(Continued on last page)

RELATIONS SEVERED

Venezuela Closes Her Legation at Washington.

SENOR VELOZ IS RECALLED

Action of American Government in Withdrawing American Charge From Caracas Followed by Similar Action on the Part of Castro's Government.

Washington, July 10.—The diplomatic relations between America and Venezuela that have existed uninterruptedly for more than half a century, though in recent years severely strained, have been completely severed. Senor Veloz Goticola, the Venezuelan charge d'affaires, called at the state department by appointment to present to Acting Secretary Bacon notice from his government that he was to quit his post here, closing up the Venezuelan legation in Washington and repair forthwith to Venezuela. The charge executed his commission punctiliously. In a few minutes' talk he explained to the acting secretary that the action of the state department in withdrawing Jacob Sleeper, the American charge, from Caracas and closing up his legation there, made it necessary for his government to take similar action in the case of its own legation in Washington. Therefore he was leaving the capital at the earliest moment that he could arrange his domestic affairs to do so, and will proceed directly to New York, there to take passage for Venezuela on Sunday. The minister leaves behind him in Washington his family and household effects, but these will probably follow him to Venezuela in the near future.

Just what took place between Acting Secretary Bacon and the charge cannot be learned beyond the fact that the latter presented his letters of recall. He made no demand for his passports, nor could he do so consistently in view of the fact that Foreign Minister Paul had declined to issue such passports to the American charge when he withdrew from Caracas on the ground that there was no necessity for passports; the country being in profound peace and his person not being threatened in any way. Senor Veloz did communicate to Mr. Bacon the fact that the files and papers of the Venezuelan legation would be placed in the custody of Senor Jacobo Pimental, the Venezuelan consul general in New York. This statement is regarded as an indication that the Venezuelan government will follow the precedent established by the United States in refraining from interfering with trade by closing the consulates, notwithstanding the breach in diplomatic relations. No arrangement has been made for the transaction of any diplomatic business which Venezuela might find it absolutely necessary to transact, through some unforeseen contingency.

Supposed to Be Mrs. Gunness.

Laporte, Ind., July 10.—The sheriff at Hinsdale, Mich., has telephoned Sheriff Smutzer that he had captured a woman supposed to be Mrs. Bella Gunness and was holding her pending advices from the local officials. They refuse to send an officer to Hinsdale, declaring that Mrs. Gunness lost her life in the flames which destroyed her home.

DISCUSS SITUATION.

Central American Diplomats Confer on Honduran Revolt.

Washington, July 10.—All the Central American diplomats in Washington except Senor Ugarte of Honduras, and Ambassador Creel of Mexico, discussed the situation incident to the revolutionary outbreak in Honduras with Acting Secretary Bacon at the state department. Both the United States and Mexico are pressing upon the Central American countries the necessity of absolute neutrality in the pending trouble in Honduras which, according to the treaties ratified by the Central American peace conference at Washington last winter, was declared to be neutral ground. A report that one of Nicaragua's war vessels had sailed for another Central American port, presumably Amalpa, Honduras, caused some consternation among Central American diplomats.

Babylon was probably the first city to attain a population of a million. The area of the city was 225 square miles.

BANE'S CASH CASH-CASH

For Cash till
Saturday night

Veal Roast per pound	12c
Veal Cutlet per pound	12c
Veal Shoulder per pound	10c
Veal Stew per pound	8c

Bay Lake Strawberries

All meats are very nice and reasonable now. They are cheaper than groceries and fruits. Bring your cash to

BANE'S Busy Corner

Corner 7th and Laurel St. Walker Bix



WILLIAM J. BRYAN AS ORATOR, EDITOR AND FARMER.

a. m. amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm, the vast assemblage breaking en masse into a frenzied demonstration of intensely dramatic tribute to the chosen leader.

The first and only ballot gave Bryan the commanding and decisive total of 693½ votes, or 221 more than enough to nominate, with Gray 59½, John

son 46. The decisive ballot was followed with motions from the Gray and Johnson leaders to make the nomination unanimous and by acclamation, which was carried, with but one dissenting vote from the state of Georgia.

Denver, July 10.—The Democratic National convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for president of the United States, the nominating and seconding speeches being made amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm.

The speech placing William J. Bryan in nomination awakened a whirlwind of demonstration rivaling in intensity and duration the record-breaking tribute of Wednesday.

The names of George Gray of Delaware and Governor Johnson of Minnesota were also placed in nomination with demonstrations of approval from their followings.

The tide of sentiment was unmistakably overwhelmingly in favor of the Nebraska candidate and overshadowed his nomination before the session closed.

The platform committee was not ready to report when the evening session began and after listening to political oratory, the rules of procedure were suspended and the convention proceeded with the speeches placing the candidates for president in nomination with the understanding that the usual vote would be deferred until the platform had been adopted.

Wild Demonstration.

The speech placing William J. Bryan in nomination was made by Ignatius J. Dunn of Nebraska, a youthful orator of fire and eloquence,

permanent chairman of the convention. When the session opened at night, every formality of organization had been accomplished, and the decks were clear for the supreme work of adopting the platform and naming the candidates.

SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

Judge Taft Plans to Devote Next Week to Writing It.

Hot Springs, Va., July 10.—William H. Taft has planned to devote next week to writing his speech of acceptance of the Republican party for the presidential nomination. During that time he will not invite anyone here and would regard it as a favor if his friends would make his seclusion in the mountains of Virginia as complete as possible during that period. Up to the present he has not written a word of his speech, to be delivered in Cincinnati on July 28. Not until it is completed does he desire to discuss the document with his friends. Before it is made public, however, he will submit it to a number of the leaders of the party in order to get their views upon it.

Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock of the Republican National committee arrived here and after a short interview with Mr. Taft stated that he would not be ready to announce the membership of the executive committee or to make any statement regarding his organization for the campaign before next Thursday. The selection of men for these places, he said, was a matter of importance requiring careful consideration and up to today he had given it no attention.

Iowa Jurist Drops Dead.

Waterloo, Ia., July 10.—Charles A. Bishop, judge of the supreme court of Iowa at Des Moines, dropped dead in Waterloo. He was joking with United States Attorney Fred Faville and Judge Bollinger of Davenport while awaiting a banquet at the Ellis hotel. A clot on the brain caused him to stop amidst laughter and closed his eyes in death.

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The charge executed his commission
punctiliously. In a few minutes' talk
he explained to the acting secretary
that the action of the state department
in withdrawing Jacob Sleeper, the
American charge, from Caracas and
closing up his legation there, made it
necessary for his government to take
similar action in the case of its own
legation in Washington. Therefore he
was leaving the capital at the earliest
moment that he could arrange his do-
mestic affairs to do so, and will pro-
ceed directly to New York, there to
take passage for Venezuela on Sunday.
The minister leaves behind him in
Washington his family and household
effects, but these will probably follow
him to Venezuela in the near future.

Just what took place between Ac-
ting Secretary Bacon and the charge
cannot be learned beyond the fact that
the latter presented his letters of re-
call. He made no demand for his
passports, nor could he do so consis-
tently in view of the fact that Foreign
Minister Paul had declined to issue
such passports to the American charge
when he withdrew from Caracas on
the ground that there was no neces-
sity for passports; the country being
in profound peace and his person not
being threatened in any way. Senor
Veloz did communicate to Mr. Bacon
the fact that the files and papers of
the Venezuelan legation would be
placed in the custody of Senor Jacobo
Pimental, the Venezuelan consul gen-
eral in New York. This statement is
regarded as an indication that the
Venezuelan government will follow the
precedent established by the United
States in refraining from interfering
with trade by closing the consulates,
notwithstanding the breach in diplo-
matic relations. No arrangement has
been made for the transaction of any
diplomatic business which Venezuela
might find it absolutely necessary to
transact, through some unforeseen con-
tingency.

Supposed to Be Mrs. Gunness.

Laporte, Ind., July 10.—The sheriff
at Hinsdale, Mich., has telephoned
Sheriff Smutzer that he had captured
a woman supposed to be Mrs. Bella
Gunness and was holding her pending
advice from the local officials. "They
refuse to send an officer to Hinsdale,
declaring that Mrs. Gunness lost her
life in the flames which destroyed her
home."

DISCUSS SITUATION.

**Central American Diplomats Confer
on Honduran Revolt.**

Washington, July 10.—All the Cen-
tral American diplomats in Washing-
ton except Senor Ugarte of Honduras,
and Ambassador Creel of Mexico, dis-
cussed the situation incident to the
revolutionary outbreak in Honduras
with Acting Secretary Bacon at the
state department. Both the United
States and Mexico are pressing upon
the Central American countries the
necessity of absolute neutrality in the
pending trouble in Honduras which,
according to the treaties ratified by
the Central American peace confer-
ence at Washington last winter, was
declared to be neutral ground. A re-
port that one of Nicaragua's war ves-
sels had sailed for another Central
American port, presumably Amalpa,
Honduras, caused some consternation
among Central American diplomats.

Babylon was probably the first city
to attain a population of a million.
The area of the city was 225 square
miles.

BANE'S CASH CASH-CASH

**For Cash till
Saturday night**

Veal Roast per pound	12c
Veal Cutlet per pound	12c
Veal Shoulder per pound	10c
Veal Stew per pound	8c

Bay Lake Strawberries

All meats are very nice and
reasonable now. They
are cheaper than gro-
ceries and fruits. Bring
your cash to

BANE'S Busy Corner

Corner 7th and Laurel St. Walker Bldg.

UNIQUE

Open Every Night
Except Sunday....

refined and up-to-date entertainment
for ladies, gentlemen and children

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

ILLUSTRATED SONG

"I am for you"
By MISS KATHLEEN GRAHAM

1. Misadventres of a Sheriff
 2. I Can't Read English
- SOLO—By Miss Kathleen Graham
3. Christmas Eve
 4. Description

15 Majestic Views in the Yel-
lowstone National Park

Amateur Night every Friday night
Enter the contest and win one of
the prizes

Admission: Adults 10c
Children 5c

We have added a "Penny Arcade"
prior to our theatre.

Performances start at 8:00. Come in anytime
and see the entire show.

Laurel Street

Buy Now

If you want city lots at low
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Brainerd at the present
prices cannot fail to show
a splendid profit in a few
years time.

LYMAN P. WHITE
419 W. Front Street

The Garrison Hotel

Located on the West shore of Mille Lacs
lake, is again open to the public. A very
pretty place to spend your vacation. Special
attention given to transient trade. Take
Garrison stage route from Brainerd. Stable
in connection.

John Dinwiddie, Prop. Garrison,
Minn.

WM. WOOD

Manufacturer and Wholesaler of
LATH

OFFICE RANSFORD BLOCK
Mill and Yard at Rice Lake

RETAIL PRICE LIST

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No. 1 32 inch Lath.....\$1.75
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Ransford Basement

Good Thing to have

A
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Apply to
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Sleeper Block

ELECTRIC
BITTERS

THE BEST FOR
BILIOUSNESS
AND KIDNEYS.

THE DAILY DISPATCH

By Ingersoll & Wieland

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Month.....Forty Cents
One Year, strictly in advance, Four Dollars

Office in Dispatch Building on 6th St., opposite
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Entered at the post-office at Brainerd, Minn.,
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FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1908

July 10 In History.

- 1447—Christopher Columbus born at
Genoa; died 1506.
1723—Sir William Blackstone, law writ-
er, born; died 1780.
1851—Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre,
inventor of the portrait, which pre-
ceded the photograph, died; born
1789.
1898—The long truce before Santiago
broken; bombardment of the city
by the guns of the American army
and navy.

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Sun sets 7:28, rises 4:35; moon sets
2:14 a. m.; moon's age 13 days; sun's
declination 22 degrees 14½ minutes,
north of celestial equator.

COUNT BONI has commenced action
to get control of his children, now with
his former wife. From what the pub-
lic can judge neither of the parents
are proper persons to be entrusted with
the care of the offsprings.

IF YOU listen you will hear the same
fellow kicking about the hot weather
who last week was criticizing the
weather man for overworking the rain
machine, and next week if it is cool he
will be mad about that. Some people
are hard to please and never quite sat-
isfied.

IF ANY one has gained any prestige
out of the Minnesota move to make
Johnson the democratic nominee for
president it has been Fred B. Lynch.
Even the Bryan men consider Lynch a
fair fighter and he has not been called
on to dispute or correct any statement
credited to him during the late unpleas-
antness.

THE Park Improvement Association
are to be congratulated over the suc-
cessful manner in which the street car-
nival just closed was conducted and the
financial success of the undertaking
which has added nearly a thousand dol-
lars to the park fund. These summer
carnivals should be continued from year
to year under the auspices of the Park
Association, as the diversion seems to
be a popular one with the masses, and
the money so spent will be put to a
good purpose and one which all can en-
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association at once take steps to get up
a neat button from the sale of which
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no knockers wanted.

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Store your stoves and household goods
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McClary went to Nisswa today.

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day to attend quarterly meeting.

All of Dr. Kings remedies are sold by
H. P. Dunn, druggist. 302tf

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went to Warroad today on business.

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to Little Falls today to visit friends.

Mrs. Wm. Marx returned today from
St. Paul, where she has been for some
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Kodol, the great dyspepsia cure for
sale by H. P. Dunn, druggist. 302tf

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Hubert.

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Saturday at B. Kaatz & Son.

Attorney Leon E. Lum was down
from his cottage at Hubert between
trains today.

Trainmaster Nicoles was in the city
last night and went to Staples with the
carnival train today.

J. R. Smith returned today from a
business trip up the Minnesota & In-
ternational railroad.

Murallo, the sanitary wall finisher,
all colors. D. M. Clark & Co. 277tf

Mrs. Elmer Hetting went to Nisswa
today for a few days at the cottage of
her father, Silas Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Beare went
to Bemidji to visit for a few days at
the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lycan.

Mrs. Joseph Flanagan and three
children leave for the Pacific coast to-
night to be absent about two months.

Does baby want a go-cart? We have
what you want. D. M. Clark & Co.
277tf

Rev. C. V. S. Engstrom went to Pe-
quot today to attend a meeting of the
Swedish Mission churches of this sec-
tion.

Mrs. R. J. Tinkelpaugh and little
Keene returned to their home in Sta-
ples today after a visit at Grandpa
Keene's.

D. M. Clark & Co. the largest in
stallment house in the city. Goods
sold on small payments. 263tf

Mrs. Bidwell and her daughter, Mrs.
Wyrzykowski, who is here from Minne-
apolis, went to Little Falls today to
visit friends.

The wangsans have started on their
trip from Little Falls for the drive
from this city. They are expected here
about Sunday.

Jacob Schmidt's bottle beer is deli-
cious. We have the agency. Order a
case. Telephone 164 John Coates Liquor
Co. tf

Henry Roberts returned from Walk-
er today accompanied by his sister,
Miss Sarah Roberts, who will visit her
parents here for a time.

Mrs. Wm. Griffin, who is visiting her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. McCarville, of
Deerwood, was in the city today. She
expects to go to Montana a little later
to join Mr. Griffin.

Good dressmaker desires work. Will
work out by the day. Miss Alma
Christiansen, 701 3d Ave., N. E. 302f

There will be a meeting of the Sons
of Veterans at the office of Capt. Veon
Monday night. Mr. Veon has rented
the Odd Fellow's hall and after the
meeting they will meet in the hall.

Cool off. Get a White Mountain or
Arctic ice cream freezer. D. M. Clark
& Co. 277tf

Dean Walling, of the college of Phar-
macy of the University of Minnesota,
was in the city today on his way to
Smiley and Hubert. He will be a guest
at the home of Dr. Eddy, of the Uni-
versity faculty.

Headquarters for Minneapolis papers
at Millsbaugh's in the Bane block, 7th
St. S. 25tf

The fire department was called to the
residence of Martin Luther, South
Ninth street, about 7 o'clock this
morning. They found the fire in a
mattress in a bedroom and put it out
with little damage to the premises. All
damage was covered by insurance.

The three best made, Paragon, Ocean
Wave and O. K. washing machines.
D. M. Clark & Co. 277tf

Judge McClenahan returned today
from Hubert, where he has been enjoy-
ing a short vacation, and will go to
Grand Rapids tomorrow, to resume
work on the district bench in the ses-
sion of court being held there. Judge
Stanton has been sitting for him the
past couple of weeks.

Awnings! Awnings!! at D. M. Clark
& Co. 263tf

Velocipedes, express wagons, air
guns and rifles. D. M. Clark & Co.
277tf

Deputy U. S. Marshall H. A. Rider
was up from Little Falls today serving
subpoenas in the cases against Fred
Wolfhapter and S. Brown, which come
up at Duluth next week before the fed-
eral grand jury. Mr. Van Sickle and
his daughter and County Attorney War-
ner are among those who will be in at-
tendance.

D. M. Clark & Co. have received
their new spring line of lace curtains
and draperies. 263tf

W. D. Mock has gone to Rochester
to visit his wife, who recently under-
went an operation at the hands of the
Drs. Mayo. His trick as train dis-
patcher for the Minnesota & Interna-
tional is being held down by Ralph
Quinn, while C. W. Whitney, of Pe-
quot, is acting as operator in Mr.
Quinn's stead.

Attention sportsmen! We have a
full new line of trap shells, no left
overs. D. M. Clark & Co. 277tf

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Walters left to-
day for Waupaca, Wis., where they
will make their home. Mr. and Mrs.
Walters have been residents of Brainerd
for 26 years and have a host of
friends who hate to see them leave, but
whose good wishes go with them. On
Wednesday the members of Home-
stead No. 602, B. A. Y., gathered at
the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rob-
ertson and presented Mr. and Mrs.
Walters with a handsome inkstand.
Last evening the members of Home-
stead 1601 presented them with a hand-
some silver ice pitcher, the presenta-
tion taking place at their hall.

BIDS

Bids will be received up to July 18,
1908 at 3 P. M., for building of bank
block as per plans and specifications on
file at Citizens State Bank, Brainerd,
Minn.

"They say the secret of success is
tenacity of purpose."
"Of course. If you hold on long
enough, competitors die off."

HALSTEAD'S BIG FIGHT

Victory of Well Known Journalist
Over an Unknown.

TERRIFIC BLOWS EXCHANGED

Defeated Assailant Taken Off His
Guard by New Word—Odd Actions
of His Companion, Who Could Run
Backward Like a Crab.

Murat Halstead, one of the leaders
in American journalism for more than
half a century and widely known as a
vigorous editorial and magazine writer,
who recently died at his home in Cin-
cinnati, said that the fiercest fight he
ever had in his life he once had with a
stranger. It is said he never knew
what the fight was about; neither did
he ever learn the name of his enemy.

"This eventful fight," he said, "took
place a number of years ago." He was
walking up the steps of the Cincinnati
postoffice and was alone. Going up he
saw coming down a tall, powerful
man, accompanied by a small under-
sized chap. Mr. Halstead said that as
he advanced toward them he saw
they were very much interested in his
personal appearance. The tall and
more powerful of the two men coming
toward him was making insulting re-
marks. As he passed Mr. Halstead on
the way down his criticisms were of
such a personal nature that the editor,
who had tried to keep his self control,
concluded that it was easier to fight
than to try and contain his rage, says
a correspondent of the Pittsburg Dis-
patch. So he swung around on one
heel in the good old Cincinnati style
and struck the Ohio citizen who did
not like his appearance back of the
ear. Coming down with the full
weight of his powerful figure upon the
descending body of his enemy, the
weight sent the fallen one clear out
over the curb into the middle of the
street, where his head bounded over a
few cobblestones before he came to
rest.

He was knocked far enough away for
a moment for Mr. Halstead to turn to
the smaller man. He found him with
his hands in his pockets coming to-
ward him. He knew that this was
not a good sign in a fight, and so he
made a rush for the little man before
he would have a chance to draw a
weapon. As the gigantic editor came
toward him, aflame with wrath and
boiling over with the sense of mus-
cular power, the little man performed
a feat which I have never heard re-
corded in any known history of ath-
letic feats. He ran at top speed back-
ward up the steps without stumbling,
ever keeping his eyes upon his ad-
vancing foe. Mr. Halstead says that
he ran backward up the steps so
much faster than he could forward
that he gave him up and turned to
meet the citizen whom he had knock-
ed below and who was now coming
up the steps in good courage and good
pluck, ready to destroy Mr. Halstead.

"Then," said Mr. Halstead, "a fight
began the equal of which I have never
personally known. I had the ad-
vantage of being on the upper side.
We exchanged some terrific blows.
He hit me a number of times on my
arms. Each blow was so powerful
that it temporarily removed the flesh,
and the blow went clear through to
the bone. You have no idea how it
hurts to be struck on the bone of your
arm in that way."

Mr. Halstead obtained the second
knockdown, although before arriving
at this glorious result he received four
or five body blows, had one side of
his back scratched well up and had
generally disarranged his dress. As
his opponent went down the second
time the little man, who had been
dodging around behind them, again
ran up the stairs backward.

As the man who had been sent to
the gutter twice arose deliberately to
come up for another bout Mr. Hal-
stead's partner came around the cor-
ner. He was an absentminded in-
dividual who walked the streets in
those days twirling a penknife in his
hands. He came running, with his
knife in his hand, but before he got
close enough to come to the rescue Mr.
Halstead's opponent was back in front
of him. The field marshal said he
was nearly spent at this stage of the
game. He said he had just a quarter
of one lung left to breathe with. The
perspiration ran down his body in
streams, and at times there were such
acute pains in his spine that he nearly
screamed. His partner cried out as
he came down, coining a word which
Mr. Halstead had never heard before,
"Get out, you scurf!"

Whether it was the sound of this un-
usual epithet or not, the opponent was
taken off his guard, and Mr. Hal-
stead's huge fist struck him under the
nose. The thumb of the fist went by
into his right eye, and the knuckle of
the left finger went into the other eye.
He again fell into the street. Then he
arose, shook himself and started off
on a dead run, as if he was thorough-
ly satisfied with the morning's work.
Mr. Halstead was helped to his office,
and it was several days before he re-
covered from the shock. But he never
had the satisfaction of knowing
what the row was about.

Sun Cure For Bald Head.

A farmer north of Youngstown, O.,
has a new growth of hair on his heret-
ofore bald head. It came about this
way: Several weeks ago the farmer
went fishing and was so interested
that he forgot his bare head. The sun
blistered his scalp so badly that the
skin peeled off, and when the new
skin came on a luxuriant growth of
hair came with it. Dr. Riall of Young-
stown vouches for the story.

Making and Saving Money

No valuable thing comes easy.
A fat bank account is a cheer-
ful thing to contemplate, but
to secure it is no snap. No
man can accumulate without
using the services of a good
bank, and there is where we
come in. We help in the sav-
ing process, we make it easy
and convenient to save and we
encourage the habit by paying
you for doing it. If you have
not opened an account yet,
begin next pay day. Get a
start, if only with a five dollar
bill or open a savings account,
which requires only \$1.00 for
the first deposit. You owe it
to your family and yourself to
save something.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

West Brainerd Lots FOR SALE

Lots 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. Block 29—Price, each.....	\$10.00
Lots 2, 3, 7, 11 and 12, block 47 Price, each.....	\$10.00
Lot 11, Block 55 Price each.....	\$7.50
Lot 11 and 12, Block 57 Price each.....	\$7.50
Lots 5 and 6, Block 59 Price each.....	\$7.50
Lots 1, 2, 7, 11 and 12, Block 2 Price each.....	\$7.50

The above lots are 50x140 feet each. Taxes all paid
to January 1, 1908 and clear from incumbrance. Con-
veyance made to purchaser by warranty deed, no ab-
stract furnished. TERMS CASH

Smith Bros. Sleeper Block

Our Summer Campaign

In 5c and 10c Goods

Is on in full blast. The greatest
yet.

SPECIAL—Imported China

Our window is full of it. Your
choice for 10c each. Lots of fun
all week. Come in and get our
Bargains in 5c and 10c goods.

D. A. Peterson

Phone call 82 :::: 214 7th St. South

WHITE BROS.

Refrigerators, White Mountain Ice
Cream Freezers, Hammocks, Cro-
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Rev. C. V. S. Engstrom went to Pequot today to attend a meeting of the Swedish Mission churches of this section.

Mrs. R. J. Tinkelpaugh and little Keene returned to their home in Staples today after a visit at Grandpa Keene's.

D. M. Clark & Co. the largest in stallment house in the city. Goods sold on small payments. 263tf

Mrs. Bidwell and her daughter, Mrs. Wyrzykowski, who is here from Minneapolis, went to Little Falls today to visit friends.

The wangans have started on their trip from Little Falls for the drive from this city. They are expected here about Sunday.

Jacob Schmidt's bottle beer is delicious. We have the agency. Order a case. Telephone 164 John Coates Liquor Co. tf

Henry Roberts returned from Walker today accompanied by his sister, Miss Sarah Roberts, who will visit her parents here for a time.

Mrs. Wm. Griffin, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McCarville, of Deerwood, was in the city today. She expects to go to Montana a little later to join Mr. Griffin.

Good dressmaker desires work. Will work out by the day. Miss Alma Christiansen, 701 3d Ave., N. E. 3042

There will be a meeting of the Sons of Veterans at the office of Capt. Veon Monday night. Mr. Veon has rented the Odd Fellow's hall and after the meeting they will meet in the hall.

Cool off. Get a White Mountain or Arctic ice cream freezer. D. M. Clark & Co. 277tf

Dean Wulling, of the college of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, was in the city today on his way to Smiley and Hubert. He will be a guest at the home of Dr. Eddy, of the University faculty.

Headquarters for Minneapolis papers at Millspaugh's in the Bane block, 7th St. S. 25tf

The fire department was called to the residence of Martin Luther, South Ninth street, about 7 o'clock this morning. They found the fire in a mattress in a bedroom and put it out with little damage to the premises. All damage was covered by insurance.

The three best made, Paragon, Ocean Wave and O. K. washing machines. D. M. Clark & Co. 277tf

Judge McClenahan returned today from Hubert, where he has been enjoying a short vacation, and will go to Grand Rapids tomorrow, to resume work on the district bench in the session of court being held there. Judge Stanton has been sitting for him the past couple of weeks.

Awnings! Awnings!! at D. M. Clark & Co. 263tf

Velocipedes, express wagons, air guns and rifles. D. M. Clark & Co. 277tf

Deputy U. S. Marshall H. A. Rider was up from Little Falls today serving subpoenas in the cases against Fred Wolfhapter and S. Brown, which come up at Duluth next week before the federal grand jury. Mr. Van Sickle and his daughter and County Attorney Warner are among those who will be in attendance.

D. M. Clark & Co. have received their new spring line of lace curtains and draperies. 263tf

W. D. Mock has gone to Rochester to visit his wife, who recently underwent an operation at the hands of the Drs. Mayo. His trick as train dispatcher for the Minnesota & International is being held down by Ralph Quinn, while C. W. Whitney, of Pequot, is acting as operator in Mr. Quinn's stead.

Attention sportsmen! We have a full new line of trap shells, no left overs. D. M. Clark & Co. 277tf

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Walters left today for Waupaca, Wis., where they will make their home. Mr. and Mrs. Walters have been residents of Brainerd for 26 years and have a host of friends who hate to see them leave, but whose good wishes go with them. On Wednesday the members of Homestead No. 602, B. A. Y., gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Robertson and presented Mr. and Mrs. Walters with a handsome inkstand. Last evening the members of Homestead 1601 presented them with a handsome silver ice pitcher, the presentation taking place at their hall.

BIDS

Bids will be received up to July 18, 1908 at 3 P. M., for building of bank block as per plans and specifications on file at Citizens State Bank, Brainerd, Minn.

"They say the secret of success is tenacity of purpose."

"Of course. If you hold on long enough, competitors die off."

HALSTEAD'S BIG FIGHT

Victory of Well Known Journalist Over an Unknown.

TERRIFIC BLOWS EXCHANGED

Defeated Assailant Taken Off His Guard by New Word—Odd Actions of His Companion, Who Could Run Backward Like a Crab.

Murat Halstead, one of the leaders in American journalism for more than half a century and widely known as a vigorous editorial and magazine writer, who recently died at his home in Cincinnati, said that the fiercest fight he ever had in his life he once had with a stranger. It is said he never knew what the fight was about; neither did he ever learn the name of his enemy.

"This eventful fight," he said, "took place a number of years ago." He was walking up the steps of the Cincinnati postoffice and was alone. Going up he saw coming down a tall, powerful man, accompanied by a small undersized chap. Mr. Halstead said that as he advanced toward them he saw they were very much interested in his personal appearance. The tall and more powerful of the two men coming toward him was making insulting remarks. As he passed Mr. Halstead on the way down his criticisms were of such a personal nature that the editor, who had tried to keep his self control, concluded that it was easier to fight than to try and contain his rage, says a correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. So he swung around on one heel in the good old Cincinnati style and struck the Ohio citizen who did not like his appearance back of the ear. Coming down with the full weight of his powerful figure upon the descending body of his enemy, the weight sent the fallen one clear out over the curb into the middle of the street, where his head bounded over a few cobblestones before he came to rest.

He was knocked far enough away for a moment for Mr. Halstead to turn to the smaller man. He found him with his hands in his pockets coming toward him. He knew that this was not a good sign in a fight, and so he made a rush for the little man before he would have a chance to draw a weapon. As the gigantic editor came toward him, aflame with wrath and boiling over with the sense of muscular power, the little man performed a feat which I have never heard recorded in any known history of athletic feats. He ran at top speed backward up the steps without stumbling, ever keeping his eyes upon his advancing foe. Mr. Halstead says that he ran backward up the steps so much faster than he could forward that he gave him up and turned to meet the citizen whom he had knocked below and who was now coming up the steps in good courage and good pluck, ready to destroy Mr. Halstead.

"Then," said Mr. Halstead, "a fight began the equal of which I have never personally known. I had the advantage of being on the upper side. We exchanged some terrific blows. He hit me a number of times on my arms. Each blow was so powerful that it temporarily removed the flesh, and the blow went clear through to the bone. You have no idea how it hurts to be struck on the bone of your arm in that way."

Mr. Halstead obtained the second knockdown, although before arriving at this glorious result he received four or five body blows, had one side of his back scratched well up and had generally disarranged his dress. As his opponent went down the second time the little man, who had been dodging around behind them, again ran up the stairs backward.

As the man who had been sent to the gutter twice arose deliberately to come up for another bout Mr. Halstead's partner came around the corner. He was an absentminded individual who walked the streets in those days twirling a penknife in his hands. He came running, with his knife in his hand, but before he got close enough to come to the rescue Mr. Halstead's opponent was back in front of him. The field marshal said he was nearly spent at this stage of the game. He said he had just a quarter of one lung left to breathe with. The perspiration ran down his body in streams, and at times there were such acute pains in his spine that he nearly screamed. His partner cried out as he came down, coining a word which Mr. Halstead had never heard before, "Get out, you scurf!"

Whether it was the sound of this unusual epithet or not, the opponent was taken off his guard, and Mr. Halstead's huge fist struck him under the nose. The thumb of the fist went by into his right eye, and the knuckle of the left finger went into the other eye. He again fell into the street. Then he arose, shook himself and started off on a dead run, as if he was thoroughly satisfied with the morning's work. Mr. Halstead was helped to his office, and it was several days before he recovered from the shock. But he never had the satisfaction of knowing what the row was about.

Sun Cure For Bald Head.

A farmer north of Youngstown, O., has a new growth of hair on his heretofore bald head. It came about this way: Several weeks ago the farmer went fishing and was so interested that he forgot his bare head. The sun blistered his scalp so badly that the skin peeled off, and when the new skin came on a luxuriant growth of hair came with it. Dr. Riall of Youngstown vouches for the story.

Making and Saving Money

No valuable thing comes easy. A fat bank account is a cheerful thing to contemplate, but to secure it is no snap. No man can accumulate without using the services of a good bank, and there is where we come in. We help in the saving process, we make it easy and convenient to save and we encourage the habit by paying you for doing it. If you have not opened an account yet, begin next pay day. Get a start, if only with a five dollar bill or open a savings account, which requires only \$1.00 for the first deposit. You owe it to your family and yourself to save something.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

West Brainerd Lots FOR SALE

Lots 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.	\$10.00
Block 29—Price, each.....	
Lots 2, 3, 7, 11 and 12, block 47	\$10.00
Price, each.....	
Lot 11, Block 55	\$7.50
Price each.....	
Lot 11 and 12, Block 57	\$7.50
Price each.....	
Lots 5 and 6, Block 59	\$7.50
Price each.....	
Lots 1, 2, 7, 11 and 12, Block 2	\$7.50
Price each.....	

The above lots are 50x140 feet each. Taxes all paid to January 1, 1908 and clear from incumbrance. Conveyance made to purchaser by warranty deed, no abstract furnished. TERMS CASH

Smith Bros. Sleeper Block

Our Summer Campaign

In 5c and 10c Goods

Is on in full blast. The greatest yet.

SPECIAL—Imported China

Our window is full of it. Your choice for 10c each. Lots of fun all week. Come in and get our Bargains in 5c and 10c goods.

D. A. Peterson

Phone call 82 :-- :-- 214 7th St. South

WHITE BROS.

Refrigerators, White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, Hammocks, Croquet Sets, Lawn Mowers that Mow and everything else in the hardware line.

616 Laurel Street.

Brainerd, Minn.

JOHNSON'S QUALITIES

Put Before the Democratic National Convention by Hon. W. S. Hammond.

SON OF THE NORTH STAR STATE

Review of Governor Johnson's Life from a Little Child to the Present—Placed in Nomination for President.

Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota was placed in nomination for president of the United States by the Hon. W. S. Hammond, who spoke as follows:

"From each of the great galaxy of commonwealths constituting the Union, come the delegates of an earnest and impatient people. Earnest in their determination that public wrongs shall be speedily righted, that corrupt practices shall cease and that civic righteousness shall prevail. Impatient at the policy of delay and postponement pursued by the political party now in control of all departments of the federal government and impatient at the frivolous excuses and apologies of the Republican party for its inaction and its neglect to perfect necessary legislation.

"The power to defeat progressive and reformatory measures favored by the great majority of the men of the land has been lodged in the hands of a coterie of reactionary politicians who exercise it to further partisan ends and to serve special interests, regardless alike of the needs of the nation and the demands of the people. Against this deliberate delay in the performance of public duty, against political corruption, against the entrenchments of lawless wealth and against the deliverance of the rights of the people and of their chosen representatives into the possession of a triumvirate out of sympathy with the people, the Democratic party sets its face and prepares for a mighty conflict. Again proclaiming for all, equality, for none, special favor, it enters upon the contest with the consciousness of being right and with the assurance of being victorious.

"Here in this beautiful city of the mountains have assembled the delegates who are to select the leader in this campaign of the people to recover their rights and privileges. Whatever discussions there may be in our ranks, whatever differences of opinion may prevail, to be worthy of the task before us we must choose our leader with calmness and deliberation and when he is chosen we must follow him with zeal and with strength, mindful only of the great purposes we seek to accomplish. If there is one in our party great enough and good enough to be made our candidate, upon whom all within our ranks can agree and around whom no internal strife has raged, one who can better than any other unite all the factions and all the divisions of the Democratic party upon a platform enunciating the demands of the people and dedicated to them, it is wise and it is our duty to name him as our candidate.

"The great North Star State, midway between the two oceans and at the head of the great valley of the Mississippi, comes here with a message to deliver and a record to disclose. She has a son whom she loves and she has a son whom she can not better aid in the great work that lies before us than in offering to us as a leader that honored citizen of the state.

"Thousands upon thousands of the men and women of this country were born in other lands and under other flags. The opportunities to be found in this land, the broad principles upon which our form of government rests, the freedom of action and the security of life and property here attracted them so irresistibly that they left the homes of their fathers and came to live with us, to pray for the nation's welfare when there is peace and to fight for the nation's honor when there is war. They became Americans. It is of the son of such immigrants that I speak.

"They came with all the hope and with all the fear that is experienced by those who try the unknown. There was a new language to be acquired, new customs to be learned, a new life to be begun. They found a beautiful spot in the plain near the lakes and the forest, and there they built their little cot and underwent the struggles the pioneer immigrant grant so well understands. At the knee of his hard-working, noble-minded, God-serving mother, where he was taught to listen his evening prayer, her son first learned something of the character of this great nation, as she whispered to him her reasons for leaving far-away Sweden and taking up her home down by the trees and the river and the lakes.

"Deprived at an early age of the father's guiding hand, the mother and her little ones were obliged to make their way alone. Out of the depths of poverty have come some of the noblest souls the world has known. The hardships, the numerous trials, the weary struggle for the day's nourishment, raiment and shelter, have an impress upon the character of him in whose life they come that can never be removed. The story of the poor and the interests of the common people appeal to him as they cannot to one who has not experienced the sorrows, the burden and the anxiety of penury and want. The gross, the selfish, the callous and the indifferent are worn away by the grinding wheels of poverty, leaving but the re-

finer, the gentle and tender nature, sensitive to the calls of distressed and unhappy humanity. Creatures of environment that we are, how great is the influence of our surroundings in those tender years when impressions are most readily made and most lastingly retained. In this uprising of the people let our leader be a man of the people, one who has risen from the depths and is by birth, by training and by nature truly a son of toil.

"When the boy grew older he read a few good books and in a quiet country village pondered over the great questions affecting the destiny of the state and of the nation. Once convinced that the government was beset by special interests seeking to obtain unholy profits from it, slaves of greed and selfishness, lovers of power and dominion, every patriotic impulse in the young man's breast impelled him to oppose and denounce these enemies of the public good. Believing that they sought shelter and protection at the hands of the Republican party and had to a large extent, through their agents and representatives, gained control of that party and of some of its recognized leaders, he attached himself to the minority party and labored in its ranks, without thought of office or preferment, and with voice and pen endeavored to bring home political truths to the people of his native state and to throw light upon the dark practices of unfaithful office holders and public servants.

"Four years ago the dominant political party in the State of Minnesota, flushed with a series of easy victories but not held together by devotion to any great living issue, found itself engaged in bitter factional quarrels. Great chieftains had arisen and their personal ambitions and their contests for political supremacy so engaged the attention of the adherents of the Republican party that encroachments upon the rights of the state were suffered to remain unchecked and the interests of the state were not vigilantly guarded. It was the time for a leader to appear, one who had the confidence of the people of the state, whose integrity was unquestioned, whose character was stainless, whose energy and ability were known; one who had made no factional enemies but who had always been loyal in the service of the state. From no one section, from no one faction, from no one class came the call for the man of the hour. It summoned from his modest office the publisher of a weekly paper and around him rallied the remnants of the Democratic party that had so often struggled in vain against the crushing force of Republican majorities. Reunited, inspired with the hope of victory, they followed this man and supported him. Not to honor him, not to gratify his ambitions, but to rouse a state from drowsy inaction to energetic life. In that year President Roosevelt carried the state by a plurality greater than 160,000 but the Democratic governor was elected.

"Two years ago he was a candidate for re-election. His successful efforts in securing a reduction of transportation charges, his successful campaign against timber trespassers who had long been undisturbed, his insurance reforms, his tireless struggles for faithful and efficient service in every department of the state government, and his frank and fearless manner of dealing with all questions and matters that came before him made him the trusted tribune of the common people of the state. 'One good term deserves another' was the campaign cry and when the ballots were counted it was found he had been re-elected by a plurality greater than 70,000, the greatest ever given to a gubernatorial candidate in the state.

"Today this man, in the prime of life, courteous, kind and unpretentious, strong, resolute and virile, an orator of unusual power, who has attained honorable distinction by his own industry and effort, whose high character and winning personality compel the love of his friends and the respect of his political opponents—this man, innocent of the allurements of great wealth, who has not been swayed from the path of duty nor fascinated by the power given into his hands nor dazzled by greater honors placed before him, never unmindful that as a public officer he is the servant of the people and bound by every obligation of duty and honor to strive to advance their interests, is the ideal candidate of this great party for president of the United States.

"For the first time Minnesota offers to the Democratic party a candidate for the presidency, a man who has been tried and found not wanting. It offers you its best loved citizen. It offers you the governor who has twice led the way to victory, a leader stainless and pure, strong and brave, able and sincere, a true Democrat, faithful to the teachings of the fathers, understanding the needs of the day, devoted to the good and the right. For nomination for the presidency of the United States, Minnesota presents the name of John A. Johnson."

On the Verge of Prostration.

"What else have you got?" asked Cholly, looking languidly over the bill of fare for something to tempt his faded appetite.

"Well," replied the waitress, "we have hot biscuits too."

"That'll do," said Cholly, resting his intellect by tossing the bill of fare aside. "Bring me a hot biscuit stew."

—Chicago Tribune.

Rebuttal Testimony.

The Guest—Isn't your little boy rather nervous, Mrs. Bimm? Mrs. Bimm—No; I think not. Little Boy—Yes, I am, ma; when people who come here stay too long it makes me wriggle around and kick my chair.

OFFERS GRAY'S NAME

Judge Is Placed in Nomination for President at the Democratic Convention.

HIS QUALITIES ARE DESCRIBED

Hon. Levin Irving Handy of Delaware Tells Why Judge George Gray Should Receive the Nomination.

In placing the name of George Gray of New Jersey before the Democratic national convention for president Hon. Levin Irving Handy, of Delaware said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have a duty to perform placed upon me by the Democracy of the state from which I come. In the performance of that duty my heart leaps with pleasure. Because of his ability, because of his patriotism, because of the maturity of his judgment, because of his devotion to true Democratic principles, because of the width and depth of his experience in governmental affairs, and because of his devotion to justice and to the Constitution, the man who is best fitted to perform the duties of president of the United States is George Gray. As a general rule the man best fitted for the place is most available for the nomination.

"If you are to nominate a man because he is eager to be president, you will not name Judge Gray. There are other candidates who want this nomination more than he does. This man is as modest as he is great. Ambition is the last weakness of great minds, and ambition is the greatest danger the people have to fear in rulers. George Gray is a public servant without personal ambition. In this he is like our first and greatest president. If you are to nominate the man who you personally love the best, perhaps you may nominate some other candidate; for I am not unmindful of the personal devotion which delegates here present cherish for other candidates. But the question we are now to decide is too important to our party and our country to be decided because of personal preferences.

"The Republican party has been in power too long. The government has grown corrupt, extravagant and autocratic, and the prosperity of the people has taken unto itself wings and flown away. Free institutions exist in order that at such a time as this the country may peacefully change its rulers and change its policies.

"Entering on a political campaign in which victory or defeat means so much, we are now to select the political chieftain who shall carry our banner and marshal our forces. If the country were in a great war in which a decisive battle was to be fought and the duty fell upon me to choose the general who should command our country's army in the field, I would not dare to put in command the general whom I loved the best nor the one who was the most eager. Neither would you. The responsibility would be overwhelming to choose the soldier whose genius for war, shown by his record and experience, gave the best prospect of winning victory. You would not hesitate to refuse promotion and opportunity to your own brother if there were available another soldier who gave greater promise of winning the fight.

"In like spirit I ask you to pause aside all personal preferences, and to choose calmly and prudently the Democrat who can most surely win a Democratic victory in November. Possibly any one of the candidates suggested may be able to win at the polls I hope so. But our plain duty is to nominate not a candidate who may win but the candidate who can most surely win. We contend for too great a prize to take any unnecessary chances of defeat.

"Our candidate must be one who can command the support of our party and at the same time attract the support of independent citizens who are not strict party men. We may as well face the fact that a majority vote in this country is always made up of the party vote reinforced by the votes of a large body of independent citizens. Hence a successful candidate for president must do more than hold the loyalty of his partisans. He must in addition command the confidence and win the support of people who care nothing for party. Party opinion is a great thing and must be considered but public opinion is a greater thing and must be obeyed. Nominate George Gray and public opinion will say that we have proposed a man whose intellectual and moral stature towers to the standard set by the greatest and wisest presidents in our history.

"George Gray's life has been one long and unselfish service of the people in high places. Attorney-General of his state, a great senator of the United States for many years, a treaty-maker for the nation, the most successful arbitrator of disputes between labor and capital who ever lived, and now in his later years a great and learned judge, his merit has won the confidence and good will of the whole people.

"In the Senate he was ever in the forefront of weighty debate, championing with eloquent logic the principles of Democracy. In making the treaty with Spain he was the one commissioner who stood true to the doctrine of human liberty and protested against taking the Philippines and strapping imperialism upon the shoulders of the

Republic. In settling the anthracite coal strike he demonstrated his sympathy with the toiling masses of his fellow countrymen. His just finding endeared him forever to organized labor. It justifies me in applying to him the ancient description of an upright judge. 'He put on righteousness and it clothed him; his judgment was a robe and a diadem; and he brake the jaws of the wicked and plucked the spoil out of his teeth.' Such has been the quality of his lifelong service, and he stands in its white light approved of the people.

"George Gray is a moderate, not a violent man. With him as president justice and prudence will walk hand in hand, and peace will be restored between man and man throughout our borders. He is sound, not sensational, and with him as president we shall have rest from turmoil so that prosperity may come again. The country needs a rest. Honest enterprise and honest toil need a chance to attend to their own business; and George Gray is no meddler and can be happy when he is not engaged in a fight. If we want industrial prosperity we must establish and maintain industrial peace.

"This man has the temperament, the love of justice, and the firmness of principle to correct abuses without disordering and wrecking the affairs of the people. He will brake the jaws of the wicked and pluck the spoil out of their teeth; but he will know how to destroy the beasts of prey without laboring all of the domestic animals. He will stop predatory wealth from depredations without terrorizing honest and industrious wealth. He is progressive, not revolutionary, constitutional, not autocratic, practical, not visionary.

"George Gray is not only the man best fitted to be president, but he is also a Democrat we can most surely elect president. He will be an acceptable candidate in every part of our broad country. Surely he will be particularly satisfactory to the people of the southern states where we must look for that ever-faithful body of electoral votes which constitutes the backbone of our strength. His great and successful fight in the senate against the Force Bill opened the safe pathway down which those states have walked to shelter from the black storm which threatened their civilization. How rejoiced would southern men be to see once more in the White House a president who understands and appreciates the southern man's point of view!

"As to the group of states on the Atlantic seaboard—Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia—there is no doubt that George Gray is far and away the strongest candidate that can be named. After all, those are the states in which our great political battle must be fought and won or lost. When did the Democratic party ever come within hailing distance of victory without carrying those states? It would be wanton recklessness to plan a campaign which abandoned the chance of carrying those old-time Democratic states in the delusive hope of making good the loss in other portions of the field.

"Delaware is a small state, but it is sometimes given to small people to perform great services. In offering George Gray as your presidential candidate Delaware is offering a great service to the party and the country. Small as she is, Delaware is entitled to a fair measure of state pride, but this nomination is not suggested by state pride. She is acting not to gratify her great though unambitious son nor yet to minister to her own glory. Rising to the heights of patriotism, animated solely by a desire to contribute to the welfare of the whole country, without a spark of animosity towards the other candidates, Delaware offers a name entwined with victory, a man who is every inch a Democrat, a man whose every blood-throb carries love of country. On behalf of Delaware, in accordance with her instructions and in her name, I nominate George Gray as a candidate for President of the United States."

Where Swallows Go.

The swallows all spend the winter in Central America and the south part of Mexico. They appear in the southern states as early as the middle of February, but seldom get as far north as New England until the month of May. The robins winter in the southern states and in northern Mexico. They are to be seen in flocks the winter through in the gulf states.—Exchange.

Plausible.

"The trouble with this tooth," said the dentist, probing it with a long, slender instrument, "is that the nerve is dying."

"It seems to me, doctor," groaned the victim, "you ought to treat the dying with a little more respect."

An Unhappy Answer.

The Curate—Good gracious, Giles! Whatever makes you keep such a spiteful old cat as that? Giles—Well, sir, you see, it's like this—I've felt a bit lonely since my old woman died!—London Opinion.

At the End of the Voyage.

Jonah disembarked.

"The only trip I don't have to tip the steward," he exclaimed.

Thereupon he regarded the whale half approvingly.—New York Sun.

Different Points of View.

"It's hard to be poor," sighed the seedy pessimist.

"That's queer," replied the ragged optimist. "I always found it easy enough."

Successful guilt is the bane of so many a man.

Buy From the Factory Save a Year's Payments

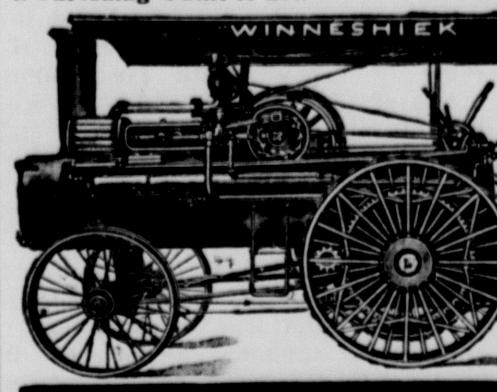
We are making such a wonderful offer on our Threshing Machinery that farmers everywhere are clubbing together and buying our outfits for neighborhood use.

They save money on their own threshing and then make big money threshing for neighbors.

Every Farmer, every Thresherman should get our Free Book and learn fully what our wonderful offer means to them, whether they have ever thought of owning a Threshing Outfit or not.

This offer, which saves \$600 to \$1000 on every purchase, is on our Winneshiek Tractor Engines and Separators, which are in use in every state in the Union where threshing is done by the most successful threshermen in the United States. Experienced threshers know them and respect them.

One of the patented features of the Winneshiek Separator actually puts 10 to 15 per cent more grain in your bins by saving it. Other separators lose this much with the straw. There are other patented features just as important.



We can't tell you here how much our Free Book and our Wonderful Offer really means to you. But it means so much to you in dollars and cents that you can't afford to put off writing for it. Be sure to

Write Today for Big Free Thresher Book and Wonderful Factory-to-User Offer

CASCADEN MFG. CO., 365 A St., Grand Forks, N. Dak. Factory and Home Office, Waterloo, Iowa.

POWERS IS FOR BRYAN

Man from Salt Lake City Secured His Nomination for President of the United States.

O. W. Powers, of Salt Lake City, secured the nomination of Mr. Bryan. He said, in part:

"Mr. Chairman: Few sovereigns have greater power than the president of the United States. By reason of our constitution, our chief magistrate wields a power but few comprehend. He moulds our laws and controls our policy. This office is one requiring the loftiest statesmanship and the severest self-abnegation. The office should be filled by a man so close to the people that he can hear their heart-beats and understand the longings that throb with the pulsations of their earnest life.

"Deaf to the voice of flattery, his ear should be quick to discern the moan of distress from the lips of toil. Blind to the dazzling jewels of wealth and power, his eyes should see that our strength and influence depends upon the well-being of the millions who fight the unending battle of existence. Believing in our institutions, his motto should be 'America for Americans.' He should declare that upon this continent we have the right to legislate and to advance internal improvements and to protect the property we create without let or hindrance from abroad. He should believe in the Monroe doctrine and be ready to defend it. He should recognize that wherever our flag is raised over our own territory that it is raised by virtue of the constitution and that no discriminating taxation can be permitted even though demanded by the concentrated power of unlimited capital. He should scorn all entangling alliances abroad and resent all foreign interference with the affairs of this continent.

"Such a president must come from the ranks of the people.

Such a president must of necessity come from the Democratic party whose principles were crystallized from innate longings in the human heart for liberty. Such a president was nominated at Chicago in 1896, when the Democracy of Jefferson was reinvigorated and the roar of human acclaim that greeted his name swept out of the convention hall like a tidal wave of hope and bore upon its crest the suffrage of 6,000,000 of unbought voters who named him as their choice.

"He rallied a well-nigh hopeless party and so well did he endow it with his lofty courage that it met defeat without faltering and again proudly holds his name aloft as a beacon of promise. He is today once more the choice of the Democratic party for president. He is today the choice of the common people for president and in their name and in the name of the state of Utah, I second the nomination of William J. Bryan."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, July 9.—Wheat—July, \$1.09; Sept., 93¢; Dec., 92¢. On track—No. 1 hard, \$1.14; No. 1 Northern, \$1.12; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09; 1.09¢; No. 3 Northern, \$1.05¢; 1.07¢.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

St. Paul, July 9.—Cattle—Good to choice steers, \$6.00 to \$6.75; fair to good, \$5.00 to \$5.75; good to choice cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; veals, \$3.75 to \$5.00. Hogs—\$6.00 to \$6.45. Sheep—Wethers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; good to choice lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.25; springs, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Duluth Wheat and Flax.

Duluth, July 9.—Wheat—To arrive and on track—No. 1 hard, \$1.14; No. 1 Northern, \$1.12½ to \$1.13½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09½; July, \$1.09½; Sept., 94¢. Flax—To arrive, on track and July, \$1.22½; Sept., \$1.20; Oct., \$1.19½; Nov., \$1.18½; Dec., \$1.17½.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, July 9.—Wheat—July, 89¢; Sept., 90¢; Dec., 91¢. Corn—July, 71¢; Sept., 71¢; Dec., 60¢. Oats—July, old, 45¢ to 45½¢; Sept., 39¢; May, 42¢ to 42½¢. Pork—July, \$15.65; Sept., \$15.85; Oct., \$15.90. Butter—Creameries, 18 to 21½¢; dairies, 17 to 20¢. Eggs—17¢. Poultry—Turkeys, 14¢; chickens, 10½¢; springs, 14 to 15¢.

Chas. E. Lewis & Company

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Northwestern Distributors for Alpha Inner Tubes—Absolutely best made Combat Storage Battery—Guaranteed for 3 yrs Radium Decarbonizer—Keeps cylinders clean and ready for use. Take Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—as a general tonic to the system. For positive local help, use as well

Weak Women

To weak and ailing women, there is at least one way to help. But with that way, two treatments must be combined. One is local, one is constitutional, but both are important, both essential. Dr. Shoop's Night Cure is the Local. Dr. Shoop's Restorative, the Constitutional. The former—Dr. Shoop's Night Cure—is a topical mucous membrane suppository remedy, while Dr. Shoop's Restorative is wholly an internal treatment. The Restorative reaches throughout the entire system, seeking the repair of all nerve, all tissue, and all blood ailments. The "Night Cure," as its name implies, does its work while you sleep. It soothes sore and inflamed mucous surfaces, cleanses local weaknesses and discharges, while the Restorative, eases nervous excitement, gives renewed vigor and ambition, builds up wasted tissues, bringing about renewed strength, vigor, and energy. Take Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—as a general tonic to the system. For positive local help, use as well

Dr. Shoop's Night Cure

H. P. DUNN.

JOHNSON'S QUALITIES

Put Before the Democratic National Convention by Hon. W. S. Hammond.

SON OF THE NORTH STAR STATE

Review of Governor Johnson's Life from a Little Child to the Present—Placed in Nomination for President.

Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota was placed in nomination for president of the United States by the Hon. W. S. Hammond, who spoke as follows:

"From each of the great galaxy of commonwealths constituting the Union, come the delegates of an earnest and impatient people. Earnest in their determination that public wrongs shall be speedily righted, that corrupt practices shall cease and that civic righteousness shall prevail. Impatient at the policy of delay and postponement pursued by the political party now in control of all departments of the federal government and impatient at the frivolous excuses and apologies of the Republican party for its inaction and its neglect to perfect necessary legislation.

"The power to defeat progressive and reformatory measures favored by the great majority of the men of the land has been lodged in the hands of a coterie of reactionary politicians who exercise it to further partisan ends and to serve special interests, regardless alike of the needs of the nation and the demands of the people. Against this deliberate delay in the performance of public duty, against political corruption, against the encroachments of lawless wealth and against the deliverance of the rights of the people and of their chosen representatives into the possession of a triumvirate out of sympathy with the people, the Democratic party sets its face and prepares for a mighty conflict. Again proclaiming for all, equality, for none, special favor, it enters upon the contest with the consciousness of being right and with the assurance of being victorious.

"Here in this beautiful city of the mountains have assembled the delegates who are to select the leader in this campaign of the people to recover their rights and privileges. Whatever dissensions there may be in our ranks, whatever differences of opinion may prevail, to be worthy of the task before us we must choose our leader with calmness and deliberation and when he is chosen we must follow him with zeal and with strength, mindful only of the great purposes we seek to accomplish. If there is one in our party great enough and good enough to be made our candidate, upon whom all within our ranks can agree and around whom no internal strife has raged, one who can better than any other unite all the factions and all the divisions of the Democratic party upon a platform enunciating the demands of the people and dedicated to them, it is wise and it is our duty to name him as our candidate.

"The great North Star State, midway between the two oceans and at the head of the great valley of the Mississippi, comes here with a message to deliver and a record to disclose. She has a son whom she loves and has signally honored and she can not better aid in the great work that lies before us than in offering to us as a leader that honored citizen of the state.

"Thousands upon thousands of the men and women of this country were born in other lands and under other flags. The opportunities to be found in this land, the broad principles upon which our form of government rests, the freedom of action and the security of life and property here attracted them so irresistibly that they left the homes of their fathers and came to live with us, to pray for the nation's welfare when there is peace and to fight for the nation's honor when there is war. They became Americans. It is of the son of such immigrants that I speak.

"They came with all the hope and with all the fear that is experienced by those who try the unknown. There was a new language to be acquired, new customs to be learned, a new life to be begun. They found a beautiful spot in the plain near the lakes and the forest, and there they built their little cot and underwent the struggles the pioneer immigrant so well understands. At the knee of his hard-working, noble-minded, God-serving mother, where he was taught to lisp his evening prayer, her son first learned something of the character of this great nation, as she whispered to him her reasons for leaving far-away Sweden and taking up her home down by the trees and the river and the lakes.

"Deprived at an early age of the father's guiding hand, the mother and her little ones were obliged to make their way alone. Out of the depths of poverty have come some of the noblest souls the world has known. The hardships, the numerous trials, the weary struggle for the day's nourishment, raiment and shelter, leave an impress upon the character of him in whose life they come that can never be removed. The story of the poor and the interests of the common people appeal to him as they cannot to one who has not experienced the sorrows, the burden and the anxiety of penury and want. The gross, the selfish, the callous and the indifferent are worn away by the grinding wheels of poverty, leaving but the re-

fined, the gentle and tender nature, sensitive to the calls of distressed and unhappy humanity. Creatures of environment that we are, how great is the influence of our surroundings in those tender years when impressions are most readily made and most lastingly retained. In this uprising of the people let our leader be a man of the people, one who has risen from the depths and is by birth, by training and by nature truly a son of toil.

"When the boy grew older he read a few good books and in a quiet country village pondered over the great questions affecting the destiny of the state and of the nation. Once convinced that the government was beset by special interests seeking to obtain unholy profits from it, slaves of greed and selfishness, lovers of power and dominion, every patriotic impulse in the young man's breast impelled him to oppose and denounce these enemies of the public good. Believing that they sought shelter and protection at the hands of the Republican party and had to a large extent, through their agents and representatives, gained control of that party and of some of its recognized leaders, he attached himself to the minority party and labored in its ranks, without thought of office or preferment, and with voice and pen endeavored to bring home political truths to the people of his native state and to throw light upon the dark practices of unfaithful office holders and public servants.

"Four years ago the dominant political party in the State of Minnesota, flushed with a series of easy victories but not held together by devotion to any great living issue, found itself engaged in bitter factional quarrels. Great chieftains had arisen and their personal ambitions and their contests for political supremacy so engaged the attention of the adherents of the Republican party that encroachments upon the rights of the state were suffered to remain unchecked and the interests of the state were not vigilantly guarded. It was the time for a leader to appear, one who had the confidence of the people of the state, whose integrity was unquestioned, whose character was stainless, whose energy and ability were known; one who had made no factional enemies but who had always been loyal in the service of the state. From no one section, from no one faction, from no one class came the call for the man of the hour. It summoned from his modest office the publisher of a weekly paper and around him rallied the remnants of the Democratic party that had so often struggled in vain against the crushing force of Republican majorities. Reunited, inspired with the hope of victory, they followed this man and supported him. Not to honor him, not to gratify his ambitions, but to rouse a state from drowsy inaction to energetic life. In that year President Roosevelt carried the state by a plurality greater than 160,000 but the Democratic governor was elected.

"Two years ago he was a candidate for re-election. His successful efforts in securing a reduction of transportation charges, his successful campaign against timber trespassers who had long been undisturbed, his insurance reforms, his tireless struggles for faithful and efficient service in every department of the state government, and his frank and fearless manner of dealing with all questions and matters that came before him made him the trusted tribune of the common people of the state. 'One good term deserves another' was the campaign cry and when the ballots were counted it was found he had been re-elected by a plurality greater than 70,000, the greatest ever given to a gubernatorial candidate in the state.

"Today this man, in the prime of life, courteous, kind and unpretentious, strong, resolute and virile, an orator of unusual power, who has attained honorable distinction by his own industry and effort, whose high character and winning personality compel the love of his friends and the respect of his political opponents—this man, innocent of the allurements of great wealth, who has not been swayed from the path of duty nor fascinated by the power given into his hands nor dazzled by greater honors placed before him, never unmindful that as a public officer he is the servant of the people and bound by every obligation of duty and honor to strive to advance their interests, is the ideal candidate of this great party for president of the United States.

"For the first time Minnesota offers to the Democratic party a candidate for the presidency, a man who has been tried and found not wanting. It offers you its best loved citizen. It offers you the governor who has twice led the way to victory, a leader stainless and pure, strong and brave, able and sincere, a true Democrat, faithful to the teachings of the fathers, understanding the needs of the day, devoted to the good and the right. For nomination for the presidency of the United States, Minnesota presents the name of John A. Johnson."

On the Verge of Prostration.

"What else have you got?" asked Cholly, looking languidly over the bill of fare for something to tempt his jaded appetite.

"Well," replied the waitress, "we have hot biscuits too."

"That'll do," said Cholly, resting his intellect by tossing the bill of fare aside. "Bring me a hot biscuit stew."

—Chicago Tribune.

Rebuttal Testimony.

The Guest—Isn't your little boy rather nervous, Mrs. Bimm? Mrs. Bimm—No; I think not. Little Boy—Yes, I am, ma; when people who come here stay too long it makes me wriggle around and kick my chair.

OFFERS GRAY'S NAME

Judge Is Placed in Nomination for President at the Democratic Convention.

HIS QUALITIES ARE DESCRIBED

Hon. Levin Irving Handy of Delaware Tells Why Judge George Gray Should Receive the Nomination.

In placing the name of George Gray of New Jersey before the Democratic national convention for president Hon. Levin Irving Handy, of Delaware said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have a duty to perform placed upon me by the Democracy of the state from which I come. In the performance of that duty my heart leaps with pleasure. Because of his ability, because of his patriotism, because of the maturity of his judgment, because of his devotion to true Democratic principles, because of the width and depth of his experience in governmental affairs, and because of his devotion to justice and to the Constitution, the man who is best fitted to perform the duties of president of the United States is George Gray. As a general rule the man best fitted for the place is most available for the nomination.

"If you are to nominate a man because he is eager to be president, you will not name Judge Gray. There are other candidates who want this nomination more than he does. This man is as modest as he is great. Ambition is the last weakness of great minds, and ambition is the greatest danger the people have to fear in rulers. George Gray is a public servant without personal ambition. In this he is like our first and greatest president. If you are to nominate the man who you personally love the best, perhaps you may nominate some other candidate; for I am not unmindful of the personal devotion which delegates here present cherish for other candidates. But the question we are now to decide is too important to our party and our country to be decided because of personal preferences.

"The Republican party has been in power too long. The government has grown corrupt, extravagant and autocratic, and the prosperity of the people has taken upon itself wings and flown away. Free institutions exist in order that at such a time as this the country may peaceably change its rulers and change its policies.

"Entering on a political campaign in which victory or defeat means so much, we are now to select the political chieftain who shall carry our banner and marshal our forces. If the country were in a great war in which a decisive battle was to be fought and the duty fell upon me to choose the general who should command our country's army in the field, I would not dare to put in command the general whom I loved the best nor the one who was the most eager. Neither would you. The responsibility would be overwhelming to choose the soldier whose genius for war, shown by his record and experience, gave the best prospect of winning victory. You would not hesitate to refuse promotion and opportunity to your own brother if there were available another soldier who gave greater promise of winning the fight.

"In like spirit I ask you to put aside all personal preferences, and to choose calmly and prudently the Democrat who can most surely win a Democratic victory in November. Possibly any one of the candidates suggested may be able to win at the polls I hope so. But our plain duty is to nominate not a candidate who may win but the candidate who can most surely win. We contend for too great a prize to take any unnecessary chances of defeat.

"Our candidate must be one who can command the support of our party and at the same time attract the support of independent citizens who are not strict party men. We may as well face the fact that a majority vote in this country is always made up of the party vote re-enforced by the votes of a large body of independent citizens. Hence a successful candidate for president must do more than hold the loyalty of his partisans. He must in addition command the confidence and win the support of people who care nothing for party. Party opinion is a great thing and must be considered but public opinion is a greater thing and must be obeyed. Nominate George Gray and public opinion will say that we have proposed a man whose intellectual and moral stature towers to the standard set by the greatest and wisest presidents in our history.

"George Gray's life has been one long and unselfish service of the people in high places. Attorney-General of his state, a great senator of the United States for many years, a treaty-maker for the nation, the most successful arbitrator of disputes between labor and capital who ever lived, and now in his later years a great and learned judge, his merit has won the confidence and good will of the whole people.

"In the Senate he was ever in the forefront of weighty debate, championing with eloquent logic the principles of Democracy. In making the treaty with Spain he was the one commissioner who stood true to the doctrine of human liberty and protested against taking the Philippines and strapping imperialism upon the shoulders of the

Republic. In settling the anthracite coal strike he demonstrated his sympathy with the toiling masses of his fellow countrymen. His just finding endeared him forever to organized labor. It justifies me in applying to him the ancient description of an upright judge. 'He put on righteousness and it clothed him; his judgment was a robe and a diadem; and he brake the jaws of the wicked and plucked the spoil out of his teeth.' Such has been the quality of his lifelong service, and he stands in its white light approved of the people.

"George Gray is a moderate, not a violent man. With him as president justice and prudence will walk hand in hand, and peace will be restored between man and man throughout our borders. He is sound, not sensational, and with him as president we shall have rest from turmoil so that prosperity may come again. The country needs a rest. Honest enterprise and honest toil need a chance to attend to their own business; and George Gray is no meddler and can be happy when he is not engaged in a fight. If we want industrial prosperity we must establish and maintain industrial peace.

"This man has the temperament, the love of justice, and the firmness of principle to correct abuses without disordering and wrecking the affairs of the people. He will brake the jaws of the wicked and pluck the spoil out of their teeth; but he will know how to destroy the beasts of prey without belaboring all of the domestic animals. He will stop predatory wealth from depredations without terrorizing honest and industrious wealth. He is progressive, not revolutionary, constitutional, not autocratic, practical, not visionary.

"George Gray is not only the man best fitted to be president, but he is also a Democrat we can most surely elect president. He will be an acceptable candidate in every part of our broad country. Surely he will be peculiarly satisfactory to the people of the southern states where we must look for that ever-faithful body of electoral votes which constitutes the backbone of our strength. His great and successful fight in the senate against the Force Bill opened the safe pathway down which those states have walked to shelter from the black storm which threatened their civilization. How rejoiced would southern men be to see once more in the White House a president who understands and appreciates the southern man's point of view!

"As to the group of states on the Atlantic seaboard—Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia—there is no doubt that George Gray is far and away the strongest candidate that can be named. After all, those are the states in which our great political battle must be fought and won or lost. When did the Democratic party ever come within hailing distance of victory without carrying those states? It would be wanton recklessness to plan a campaign which abandoned the chance of carrying those old-time Democratic states in the delusive hope of making good the loss in other portions of the field.

"Delaware is a small state, but it is sometimes given to small people to perform great services. In offering George Gray as your presidential candidate Delaware is offering a great service to the party and the country. Small as she is, Delaware is entitled to a fair measure of state pride, but this nomination is not suggested by state pride. She is acting not to gratify her great though unambitious son nor yet to minister to her own glory. Rising to the heights of patriotism, animated solely by a desire to contribute to the welfare of the whole country, without a spark of animosity towards the other candidates, Delaware offers a name entwined with victory, a man who is every inch a Democrat, a man whose every blood-throb carries love of country. On behalf of Delaware, in accordance with her instructions and in her name, I nominate George Gray as a candidate for President of the United States."

Where Swallows Go. The swallows all spend the winter in Central America and the south part of Mexico. They appear in the southern states as early as the middle of February, but seldom get as far north as New England until the month of May. The robins winter in the southern states and in northern Mexico. They are to be seen in flocks the winter through in the gulf states.—Exchange.

Plausible. "The trouble with this tooth," said the dentist, probing it with a long, slender instrument. "Is that the nerve is dying?" "It seems to me, doctor," groaned the victim, "you ought to treat the dying with a little more respect."

An Unhappy Answer. The Curate—Good gracious, Giles! Whatever makes you keep such a spiteful old cat as that? Giles—Well, sir, you see, it's like this—I've felt a bit lonely since my old woman died!—London Opinion.

At the End of the Voyage. Jonah disembarked. "The only trip I don't have to tip the steward," he exclaimed. Therewith he regarded the whale half approvingly.—New York Sun.

Different Points of View. "It's hard to be poor," sighed the seedy pessimist. "That's queer," replied the ragged optimist. "I always found it easy enough."

Successful guilt is the bane of so-

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We are making such a wonderful offer on our Threshing Machinery that farmers everywhere are clubbing together and buying our outfits for neighborhood use.

They save money on their own threshing and then make big money threshing for neighbors.

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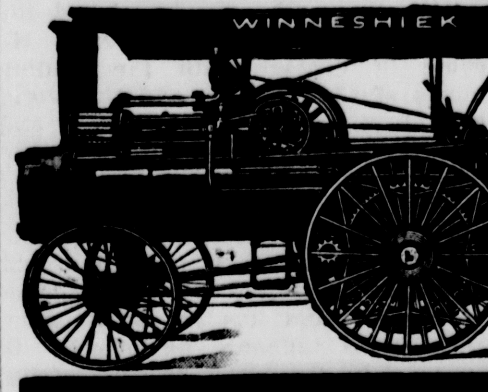
This offer, which saves \$500 to \$1000 on every purchase, is on our Winneshiek Traction Engines and Separators, which are in use in every state in the Union where threshing is done by the most successful threshers in the United States. Experienced threshers know them and respect them.

One of the patented features of the Winneshiek Separator actually puts 10 to 15 per cent more grain in your bins by saving it. Other separators lose this much with the straw. There are other patented features just as important.

We can't tell you here how much money our Wonderful Offer really means to you. But it means so much to you in dollars and cents that you can't afford to put off writing for it. Be sure to

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POWERS IS FOR BRYAN

Man from Salt Lake City Seconded His Nomination for President of United States.

O. W. Powers, of Salt Lake City, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan. He said, in part:

"Mr. Chairman: Few sovereigns have greater power than the president of the United States. By reason of our constitution, our chief magistrate wields a power but few comprehend. He moulds our laws and controls our policy. This office is one requiring the loftiest statesmanship and the severest self-abnegation. The office should be filled by a man so close to the people that he can hear their heart-beats and understand the longings that throb with the pulsations of their earnest life.

"Deaf to the voice of flattery, his ear should be quick to discern the moan of distress from the lips of toil. Blind to the dazzling jewels of wealth and power, his eyes should see that our strength and influence depends upon the well-being of the millions who fight the unending battle of existence. Believing in our institutions, his motto should be 'America for Americans.' He should declare that upon this continent we have the right to legislate and to advance internal improvements and to protect the property we create without let or hindrance from abroad. He should believe in the Monroe doctrine and be ready to defend it. He should recognize that wherever our flag is raised over our own territory that it is raised by virtue of the constitution and that no discriminating taxation can be permitted, even though demanded by the concentrated power of unlimited capital. He should scorn all entangling alliances abroad and resent all foreign interference with the affairs of this continent.

"Such a president must come from the ranks of the people.

Such a president must of necessity come from the Democratic party whose principles were crystallized from innate longings in the human heart for liberty. Such a president was nominated at Chicago in 1896, when the Democracy of Jefferson was re-embodied and the roar of human acclaim that greeted his name swept out of the convention hall like a tidal wave of hope and bore upon its crest the suffrage of 6,000,000 of unbought voters who named him as their choice.

"He rallied a well-nigh hopeless party and so well did he endow it with his lofty courage that it met defeat without faltering and again proudly holds his name aloft as a beacon of promise. He is today once more the choice of the Democratic party for president. He is today the choice of the common people for president and in their name and in the name of the state of Utah, I second the nomination of William J. Bryan."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Minneapolis Wheat. Minneapolis, July 9.—Wheat—July, \$1.08; Sept., 93¢; Dec., 92¢. On track—No. 1 hard, \$1.14; No. 1 Northern, \$1.12; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09; 1.09½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.05½@1.07½.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards. St. Paul, July 9.—Cattle—Good to choice steers, \$6.00@6.75; fair to good, \$5.00@5.75; good to choice cows and heifers, \$4.50@5.50; veals, \$3.75@5.00. Hogs—\$6.00@6.45. Sheep—Wethers, \$3.75@4.25; good to choice lambs, \$4.50@5.25; springs, \$6.00@6.50.

Duluth Wheat and Flax. Duluth, July 9.—Wheat—To arrive and on track—No. 1 hard, \$1.14; No. 1 Northern, \$1.12½@1.13½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09½; July, \$1.09½; Sept., 94¢. Flax—To arrive, on track and July, \$12.24; Sept., \$12.20; Oct., \$11.99½; Nov., \$11.84; Dec., \$11.74.

Chicago Grain and Provisions. Chicago, July 9.—Wheat—July, 89½¢; Sept., 90¢; Dec., 91½¢. Corn—July, 71½¢; Sept., 71½¢; Dec., 69½¢. Oats—July, old, 45½¢@45¢; Sept., 39½¢; May, 42½¢@42½¢. Pork—July, \$15.65; Sept., \$15.85; Oct., \$15.90. Butter—Creameries, 18¢@21¢; dairies, 17¢@20¢. Eggs—17¢. Poultry—Turkeys, 14¢; chickens, 10½¢; springs, 14¢@15¢.

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Weak Women

To weak and ailing women, there is at least one way to help. But with that, two treatments must be combined. One is local weakness and discharges, while the Restorative, easing nervous excitement, gives renewed vigor and ambition, builds up wasted tissues, bringing about renewed strength, vigor, and energy. Take Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—as a general tonic to the system. For positive local help, use as well

The "Night Cure", as its name implies, does the work while you sleep. It soothes sore and inflamed mucous surfaces, breaks local weaknesses and discharges, while the Restorative, easing nervous excitement, gives renewed vigor and ambition, builds up wasted tissues, bringing about renewed strength, vigor, and energy. Take Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—as a general tonic to the system. For positive local help, use as well

Dr. Shoop's Night Cure

H. P. DUNN.

DUNN NAMES BRYAN

Places Nebraska Man in Nomination for President at Denver Convention.

MANDATE OF THE DEMOCRACY

Speaker Says He Obeys That Command When He Presents the Name of William Jennings Bryan.

Ignatius J. Dunn, the well known Omaha lawyer, placed William Jennings Bryan in nomination for president at the Democratic national convention. Mr. Dunn said:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Convention—Crises arise in the life of nations which endanger their institutions and at times imperil the advance of civilization. Every people that has left its impress upon history has faced such crises. In most instances where grave dangers have threatened the safety of the state some great character, some master mind, has been found, produced, as it were, by the conditions themselves, with capacity to direct aright the energies of the people.

"This was true of the ancient world. It has been true of the modern world. It is true of this republic. We have such a crisis to meet today. The favor seeking corporations have gradually strengthened their hold upon the government until they now menace popular institutions. The question is whether this government shall be restored to the control of the people and be administered in the interest of all or whether it shall remain an instrument in the hands of the few for levying tribute upon all the rest.

"In his special message to congress last winter President Roosevelt declared substantially that certain wealthy men who have become enormously rich by opposing the wage-earner, defrauding the public and practicing all forms of iniquity have banded together and by the unlimited use of money endeavored to secure freedom from restraint and to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law; that the methods by which these men have acquired their great fortunes can only be justified by a system of morality that would permit every form of criminality, every form of violence, corruption and fraud.

"For many years, and especially during the last twelve years, these very men have been in control of the Republican party. They have financed every campaign of that party for a quarter of a century. These exploiters of the people, whom the president has so scathingly denounced, have given their enthusiastic support to the Republican candidates and policies. They laid their hands upon the trust funds of insurance companies and other corporations and turned the plunder over to the Republican committee. The money thus filched from the innocent and helpless to purchase Republican victory has not been repaid.

"And where do we find these men today? Where are the 'swollen fortunes' of which we have heard so much? Just where we would expect to find them—supporting the Republican ticket and furnishing the sinews of war for the Republican committee as usual.

"The platform adopted by the late convention shows what the Republican party in truth represents. In framing the platform every genuine reform which the president has advocated was scorned and repudiated. The Wisconsin delegation asked that one or two reform planks be placed in the platform and for its pains was denounced as Democratic. The convention by a vote of 8 to 1 refused to approve these policies which the president for four years has been urging upon his party. The mask of hypocrisy has been torn from the face of those who pretend to favor the reforms advocated by the president and it is now apparent why the 'system' admires Taft and hates the senator from Wisconsin. When compelled to choose between an appeal to the conscience of the nation in defense of its platform and candidates, on the one hand, and the millions that the special interests may be depended upon to contribute on the other, that convention rejected the people and continued its alliance with Mammon.

"If the charges made by the president are true, and they are true, we are indeed face to face with a situation as grave as any in our history. How shall it be met? The good sense, patriotism and united action of the people alone can remedy present evils.

"To wage a successful fight we must have a leader. The Republican party, dominated by the seekers of special privileges, cannot furnish him. Republicans who really desire reform are powerless. The efforts of the president have been futile.

"The Democratic party must furnish the leader which present conditions demand, and he must be a man known to be free from the influences that control the Republican party. He must be a man of superior intellect, sound judgment, positive convictions and moral courage—one who will meet the forces of plutocracy with the naked sword of truth, one who knows no surrender. He must have a genius for statecraft. He must be a man of wide experience in public affairs. He must have ability to formulate policies and courage to defend them. But, above all, he must have faith in the people. He must not only believe in the right

of the people to govern, but in their capacity to do so, and he must be a man whom the people know and trust.

"The Democratic party has many distinguished men who might be chosen as our standard bearer, but it has one man whom above all others possesses the necessary qualifications and is eminently fitted for this leadership. He is a man whose nomination will leave no doubt as to where our party stands on every public question. His genius for statecraft is shown by the constructive work he has done in proposing reforms and by the ability with which he has fortified his position. But we may go further.

"A few months ago he visited the principal nations of the world. He came in contact with the leading minds of Christendom, and the world abroad recognized his greatness and paid him that tribute justly due to men of high attainments. In the most distinguished peace conference that has assembled in recent years he proposed a plan which, if adopted, would prove more effective than any arbitration treaty that has yet been made and by his influence he secured its approval by the representatives of the twenty-six leading nations there assembled.

"Is he thoroughly informed regarding the issues of this campaign? Read his speeches and his writings, which for nearly twenty years have been a part of the political literature of the nation. Is he sincere, brave and determined? Even his political opponents now admit that he is. I have had a close personal and political acquaintance with this man, whose name Nebraska presents, since he entered political life. I can testify from observation as to his political conduct before he was known to fame. He was honest, brave and unyielding then. He is honest, brave and unyielding now. Honesty is inherent in him. He was an honest lawyer before he entered politics, he was honest in his political methods before his statesmanship was recognized by the nation and he has been honest throughout his political career.

"His convictions have been his political creed. He has impressed these convictions upon others not by dictation, but by arguments addressed to the judgment and the conscience. Believing in the ultimate triumph of the right, he has never examined questions from the standpoint of expediency. He has never inquired whether a political principle was popular. It has been sufficient for him to believe that it was right. He has been a consistent champion of the reserved rights of the states. He favored the election of senators by direct vote before the house of representatives ever acted favorably upon the subject. He championed tariff reform when the west was the hotbed of protection. He favored an income tax before the income tax law was written. He attacked the trusts when Republican leaders were denying that any trusts existed. He advocated railroad regulation before the crusade against rebates and discrimination began. He has always been the friend of labor and was among the first to urge conciliation between labor and capital. He began to oppose government by injunction more than a decade ago. He announced his opposition to imperialism before any other man of prominence had expressed himself on the subject and without waiting to see whether it would be popular.

"When a Wall street panic burst upon us a few months ago he promptly proposed as a remedy the guarantee of bank deposits, and so popular has this plan become that it is today a national issue and supported by the masses of the people. He has long advocated legislation which will secure publicity as to campaign contributions. He believes in peace, in universal Christian peace. He believes the destiny of nations should be determined not by wars, but by applying the principles of justice and humanity. Though these principles have met with uncompromising opposition from the special interests, he has remained true to the cause of the people. With clear vision and with unflinching trust, seeing and knowing the truth, he has never lost faith in its final victory.

"Through years of unparalleled political warfare, his loyalty to his ideals and to his fellow men has been abundantly shown. His refusal to surrender his convictions, though subjected to abuse, denunciation and vindictive opposition such as few public men in all history have been compelled to withstand, is ample proof of his superb courage. His career proves that successful leadership is determined by the success or failure of great principles rather than by election to high office.

"We have met to plan the campaign and to commission the commander under whom the masses will enlist. We are not here in response to the voice of expediency. Neither political bosses nor corporate masters stand us here. We are here at the summons of the rank and file of that political organization which is the special defender of the right of the common people. We are here representing all that is best in the traditions of our party. We feel again the spirit that animated the Democracy in the days of Jefferson and Jackson. The voters have spoken, and we assemble to give expression of their will. Their voice for the third time calls Nebraska's favorite son to be standard bearer of his party in this gigantic contest.

"Since time began no grander tribute was ever paid to any man by a free people. He is recognized today as the most representative citizen of the nation, the peer of any living man. Friends and foes have learned that he was shaped in that heroic mold in which the world's great patriots, statesmen and leaders have been cast.

First nominated when ten years younger than any other presidential candidate ever chosen by a prominent party, living in a state 500 miles farther west than that in which any president has ever lived, he has grown in the affections of the people as the years have passed.

"Speaking and writing freely on all subjects, his heart has had no secrets and his friends have increased in numbers and in confidence. Without an organization to urge his claims, without a campaign fund to circulate literature in his behalf, without patronage to bribe a single voter, without a predatory corporation to coerce its employees into his support, without a subsidized newspaper to influence the public mind, he has won a signal victory at the primaries and has become the free choice of the militant Democracy of the nation.

"Forming in one unbroken phalanx extending from Massachusetts to California and from Michigan to the Everglades, the yeomanry of the party have volunteered their services to make him the party candidate, and they will not lay down their arms until they have made him the nation's chief executive.

"Nebraska's Democracy, which saw in him when a young man the signs of promise, places in nomination as the standard bearer of our party the man who in the thrilling days of '96 and '00 bore the battle scarred banner of Democracy with fame as unsullied and fidelity as spotless as the crusaders of old. Nebraska presents his name because Nebraska claims his dwelling place and proudly enrolls him among her citizens, but his home is in the hearts of the people.

"I obey the command of my state and the mandate of the Democracy of the nation when I offer the name of America's great commoner, Nebraska's gifted son, William Jennings Bryan."

HEFLIN LAUDS BRYAN

Seconds the Nomination of the Nebraska Statesman for High Office of President.

The Hon. J. T. Heflin, seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan, said in part:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—I congratulate the party and the country upon the outlook for Democratic victory in November. In the interest of constitutional government and the common weal, Democrats have thrown aside petty differences and today we present a solid front to the enemies of Democracy.

"We have met here to renew our allegiance to, and proclaim our faith in the principles of the Democratic party—to write a platform and to name as our standard bearer the next president of the United States. The country is tired of the Republican party. Under that party's management the federal government has become the handy instrument of predatory wealth. The rights and liberties of the masses are no longer regarded or respected by the Republican party.

"Mr. Chairman, trusts have flourished unrestrictedly and there are more among us now than when Mr. Chandler predicted what would come if they were permitted to flourish unrestrictedly. His prediction has come true, and trusts have destroyed competition as a business principle and they are exerting a powerful and corrupting influence in politics and today the soul of individualism cries out from every quarter of the republic 'My country, how long will this form of tyranny be permitted to exist?'

"The cause of Democracy is the cause of the people and to the Democratic party the people of America are looking for deliverance from the Republican evils that do now surely afflict us. I rise to second the nomination of a man who is, and has been for a long time, the idol of the Democratic masses.

"He is the intellectual giant of the United States. He is less misunderstood and more misrepresented than any other statesman in our history. So frank and fair and fearless that he cannot be misunderstood—so true is he and so uncompromisingly just that his political opponents and the great trust controlled dailies dare not play fair or fight him in the open. Statesmen, world diplomats and kings have paid him tribute.

"Mr. Chairman, we are told in the Holy Writ that King Darius sought to make Daniel chief of the presidents in his kingdom because 'an excellent spirit it was in him.' Democracy's able and fearless leader, in whose manly breast dwells an excellent spirit will, in my judgment, be elected president of the United States. Pampered by no power and pensioned by no class he will break down the trust idols in the temple of liberty. Just as Daniel of old broke the golden images of Babylonish idolatry. And above the panic-stricken genius of business will be heard the hum of wheels and the voice of a healthy industry. Today, when the whole country is looking for a man to stretch forth the healing rod as did Aaron of old to give the land deliverance, William Jennings Bryan surrounded by the hosts of Democracy resembles a mighty cliff emerging from the sea. The waves of calumny have bent against it, the winds of hate have howled around its massive form; the lightning bolts of sarcasm have descended upon its brow and the clouds of misunderstanding have hung round its splendid head; but look! the waves are calm, the winds are hushed, the sky is clear; the clouds are gone, and the rock is there, supreme and indestructible. Elect Bryan president, and he will be just to all, partial to none, but unreservedly for the right as God gives him the power to discern it."

SPEECH OF GOV. SWANSON.

He Seconds the Nomination of W. J. Bryan for President of the United States.

Governor Swanson of Virginia, seconded the nomination of W. J. Bryan for president. After pointing out the pressing problems of the hour, from the Democratic standpoint, he said in part:

"Bryan is called unsafe by some not on account of lack of fealty to the people, but on account of his excessive zeal and earnestness in their behalf. Most of the objections urged against him constitute virtues fitting him for the exalted office of president. While his political opponents were in close alliance with railroads, trusts, combines and monopolies, his voice, as the leader of a great party, boldly advocated the abolition of existing abuses, portrayed coming evils and pointed out the pathway of safety and reform. Most of the great principles and policies for which he contended in his candidacy for president have been vindicated, and the measure of Republican popularity and possibilities of success is the extent to which that party adopts and adheres to the principles for which he and the Democratic party have so long contended. We hail him as the person whose pre-eminent and distinction come from no decoration of office or power, but from his intrinsic worth as a man, his splendid qualities of mind and heart.

"The American people profoundly respect him because he has borne himself manfully and courageously in the hours of gloom and defeat. I can never forget in the dark hour, succeeding the fierce conflict of 1896, how all of his followers were thrilled and electrified by his famous battle cry then given: 'In the face of the enemy, rejoicing in victory, let the roll be called for those who will answer for the next engagement.' Never before was I so stirred by utterance from human lips. Through defeat he has continued earnestly and lovingly to serve the American people.

"We like to fight under his banner because we know to him the bugle call to battle and duty is far more pleasing than the dinner gong inviting to feast and revelry. He is alike the enemy of predatory wealth which seeks to add to its ill-gotten gains by government favors, and perquisites, and of that pernicious system of socialism which seeks to confiscate the unjust wealth of the plunderers and the honest earnings of the frugal. His iron will and undimmed courage will, if power be given, protect the temple of our government alike from the greedy money-changers and the plundering rabble.

"Sirs, it seems a propitious fate is beckoning the Democratic party—the man, the hour, the issues have all met, which foreshadow good fortune. Animated by a patriotism that is national; stirred by a live for this great party which has been to her both a shield and an anchor; cherishing that its success may bring relief and to see the vast powers of the Federal form to this mighty republic; desiring government in worthy hands, the people of Virginia commission me, in their behalf, to second the nomination of William Jennings Bryan.

THOMAS TALKS FOR BRYAN.

Gives His Reasons for Seconding His Nomination for President of the United States.

Augustus Thomas, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan, said in part: "Our republic, safe from rebellion and sure of protection by its citizens is having its institutions undermined by its own corporate creatures. Recognition of this fact is not attack upon wealth, but is a first necessity in defense of a government by the people.

"For years this knowledge has been mutely, dumbly laboring in the public heart. For years one man more than all others has had the love of inarticulate millions because he has held this moral question to the light, has spoken for the God-made man above the man-made dollar, for the God-made man above the state-made corporation, for a government by the people and not a government by the interests. His unity of purpose has been unshaken. He has struck at the money-changers when they would monopolize the currency, has called for publicity when corporations would purchase parties, has warred upon trusts when conspiracy would throttle competition, has condemned the tariff by which privilege robs necessity, but his light has been always for equal rights and for a single standard of morality.

"We are entering a campaign wherein the cry is back to open dealing and simple relation, back to the creators of wealth, back to the source of political power, back to the people.

"Let us measure this people's candidate from the heart of the country against the hothouse candidate from executive nurseries. Let us put Bryan, who first advocated publicity of campaign contributions, against Taft, who promised it and stands on the silent platform. Let us place Bryan, the candidate who first opposed government by injunction, against Taft, who first inflicted it—Bryan who refused to abandon his position even to gain election, against Taft, who was anxious to reverse himself and win a nomination.

"Bryan's constant appeal to the hearts of his countrymen, his call to their conscience, the moral agitation that he has stirred and sustained are to result not only in party victory, but in national purification. Sentiment, wisdom, justice, unite in demanding that as a leader we shall name this man who loves his fellow men."

GOVERNOR ROBERT B. GLENN

Seconds the Nomination of Mr. Bryan at the Democratic National Convention.

Governor Robert B. Glenn, of North Carolina, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan for president. After speaking of conditions in the south and arraignment of the Republican party in unmeasured terms, he said, in part:

"North Carolina has no candidate for president on the Democratic national ticket, but I arise in the name of my state to most earnestly second the nomination of that profound and progressive statesman, brilliant and persuasive orator, patriotic and law-abiding citizen, and true and humble christian gentleman, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska. But I hear some say it will never do to nominate Mr. Bryan, for he is narrow in his views, socialistic in his principles, contracted in his ideas of statesmanship, and has twice been defeated for the presidency and, therefore, cannot, as our leader command the votes of the people and lead us to victory in November. Let us faithfully analyze these charges and, if true, let us demand a new champion of our rights; but if false let us rally still more determinedly under his standard, and compel a recognition of his policies.

"Mr. Bryan stands for the widest, broadest, most progressive and soundest principles of Jeffersonian Democracy; so Democracy must be shallow else Bryan is intensely profound. It is to be narrow to stand for a government of the people, by the people and for the people, giving equal rights to all and special privileges to none, then Mr. Bryan is narrow, for he believes in protecting the poorest, humblest creature.

"If it is socialism to seek to destroy trusts, to prevent the rich from crushing out all competition by the weak and allowing no individual or corporation, by combination, to control or monopolize the entire business in any one commodity, then Mr. Bryan is a socialist; for with no uncertain voice in the name of Democracy, he has demanded that, while every business shall be amply protected and encouraged in the enjoyment of all its privileges, it must and shall not lay the weight of its finger on any smaller concern or individual to either destroy or lessen its producing power, else it, too, shall be controlled, even though it be necessary to blot out its existence.

"If it is to be contracted to believe in state's rights in its widest sense giving the state government absolute control of all its own affairs and forbidding Federal interference, only allowing such authority to be exercised in cases where state courts can give no adequate relief, then Mr. Bryan has a contracted mind, for he advocates a state controlling its own affairs, free from Federal court injunction and habeas corpus, only granting the right of a centralized court power in cases where no remedy can be offered by the state, as in the matter of the prevention of monopoly, the regulation of interstate commerce and the preservation of interstate resources.

"It is true that the Democratic party has twice placed its banner in Mr. Bryan's hands, and it is likewise true that he did not carry it to victory, but, as he said of himself, he kept the faith and returned that banner to us four years ago unstained and unsullied, and today, though twice defeated, has arisen stronger and grander than before, and is remembered and beloved, while his traducers have long been forgotten. The very fact that from every section comes the cry, 'Bryan! Give us Bryan!' shows he is not dead, but still lives deep in the affectionate hearts of a grateful people, who are more determined than ever to nominate and elect him president of the nation.

"And now, once more voicing the wishes of the nation, as well as my own state, that first had the honor of suggesting him for president, in 1896, and has remained loyal to him ever since, I again second and urge the nomination of this peerless, brainy, towering, intellectual giant and statesman, beloved at home and honored and respected abroad, the great Commoner of the world—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska."

As Others See Us.

"Mem-sahib," asked a young East Indian girl of her English mistress, "why do you wear those sad colors? I don't like them."

"I am in mourning, Lattoo. It is the custom of English ladies."

"But black is the color of night, mem-sahib, and yet you believe that when you die you go to heaven at once. Then why not be glad for your friends who die and wear colors such as we see in birds and flowers and falling water when the sun shines? God doesn't make your colors. Ah, well, Christians are strange people!"—From "The Indian Alps."

A Woman's Country.

The Frenchwoman may not be so classical in form or outline as many of England's beautiful women, but she has undoubtedly the gift of charm, and by virtue of this elusive, tantalizing quality she has for centuries bewitched and enthralled all the men of her country. France today is the most woman-ridden country and also the most peaceful, prosperous and contented. The women rule by charm.—Stormy Petrel.

The Old Master.

Mistress (to new servant)—I must impress upon you, when you go to the dining room, not to try to get the dirt off the 'Old Master' with a wet rag, but use a dry, soft cloth only. Servant—Mercy on us, marm; be I to wash the master?—London Tatler.

SULLIVAN TALKS FOR BRYAN

Iowa Man Seconds His Nomination for President at the Denver Convention.

J. B. Sullivan of Iowa, in seconding the nomination of Bryan for president, said in part:

"The hour has arrived when Democracy will speak with reference to the policies it believes best for the American people. Democracy means so much that its followers have hope of ultimate success. The principles of Democracy are eternal and everlasting. The application of such to everyday life requires the truest patriotism and the most fervent devotion.

"There never was a time in the life of the Democratic party when it was as much of a necessity as at this hour. The commanders are about to be chosen. Upon one side stands he who represents the classes and has eliminated from the catalogue of progress the term, 'square deal.' One who stands for might against equality and promotes the creature at the expense of the creator; who is the representative of organized wealth to the detriment of national welfare; who stands for a centralized government against the rights of the state; who struck at labor to destroy, not to protect. Against such a commander as this the Democratic party offers as its candidate, a man.

"A man of christian devotion, whose banner is equal rights, and whose motto is love of country; a man of unbounded wealth of love, and with a moral courage that is the admiration and pride of his countrymen; a man who stands for a single standard of morality, in public and private life; a man who when the hour was darkest, when Democracy was trailing in the dust, caught her up with the loving embrace of a father until today throughout the world his name and Democracy are synonymous.

"Name him and the manufacturer of the east and the farmer of the west will stand shoulder to shoulder for the enlarging of the commerce and trade of our country.

"Name him, and there will pass as with the rapidity of lightning's flash throughout the length and breadth of this nation, a current of reanimated and rejuvenated patriotism.

"Name him, and labor will hold high its head with courage and with hope. Capital will be inspired with faith and with confidence and the people will rejoice that Democratic government and constitutional rights are to be restored.

"Name the man who amid the thundering of opposition, and the clouds of prejudice, stood as an adamant rock for the integrity of this nation and hurled into the face of its detractors of his country the right of the people to rule.

"Name him that the world may know a Republican form of government still lives."

WASHING SUMMER DRESSES.

How to Fix the Colors and Prevent Fading.

An excellent laundress who has never been known to fade a summer frock says she has a special "fixative" for every color.

Alum used in the rinsing water will prevent green from fading. A handful of salt thrown into the rinsing water will set blue.

Ox gall is good to use for gray and brown. Hay water made by pouring boiling water over hay is excellent for washing tan or brown linen.

A tablespoonful of black pepper stirred into the first suds in which cottons are washed will prevent colors from running.

Five cents' worth of sugar of lead crystals dissolved in a pailful of water makes a solution which fixes the tone of pinks, blues and lavenders. The fabrics should remain in the sugar of lead bath half an hour or so before going to the suds.

These baths will not prevent a garment from fading if it is hung in the sun to dry. Delicate colors—in fact, any colors at all—are safe if dried in the house.

Vinegar is useful in reviving colors. Add one teaspoonful of common vinegar to each quart of cold rinsing water. Thoroughly saturate the article, wring tightly and dry quickly.

If the color has been taken out of silks by fruit stains, ammonia will usually restore it.

To wash brown Holland dresses, use bran, but no washing soda and no soap unless the skirt is very dirty. Boil two handfuls of bran in one quart of water and strain through muslin. Put the bran on to boil again, as you will require a second supply of bran water for rinsing.

Cool the water by adding one quart of cold water to it. Then wash the skirt. You will be surprised to see how the bran extracts the dirt. Rinse first in bran water, then in plain water. Put the article through a wringer and iron while damp on the "wrong side."

How to Make Cement.

Something which the suburbanite frequently needs in small quantities, but which he rarely has on hand, is a good, quick setting cement for uniting small fragments of iron, setting wooden handles into tools and a hundred and one other small jobs. A very good cement which will answer almost any requirement may be made by dissolving common orange shellac in enough alcohol to form a paste. This may be kept on hand in a tightly corked bottle with a wide mouth, tightly corked, or the alcohol will evaporate. When it is desired to use the cement place as much as it is desired to use in any small tin vessel and set the paste on fire. The alcohol will soon burn out, and the cement should then be quickly used before it has time to cool. This cement is very strong and is waterproof.

DUNN NAMES BRYAN

Places Nebraska Man in Nomination for President at Denver Convention.

MANDATE OF THE DEMOCRACY

Speaker Says He Obeys That Command When He Presents the Name of William Jennings Bryan.

Ignatius J. Dunn, the well known Omaha lawyer, placed William Jennings Bryan in nomination for president at the Democratic national convention. Mr. Dunn said:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Convention—Crises arise in the life of nations which endanger their institutions and at times imperil the advance of civilization. Every people that has left its impress upon history has faced such crises. In most instances where grave dangers have threatened the safety of the state some great character, some master mind, has been found, produced, as it were, by the conditions themselves, with capacity to direct aright the energies of the people.

"This was true of the ancient world. It has been true of the modern world. It is true of this republic. We have such a crisis to meet today. The favor seeking corporations have gradually strengthened their hold upon the government until they now menace popular institutions. The question is whether this government shall be restored to the control of the people and be administered in the interest of all or whether it shall remain an instrument in the hands of the few for levying tribute upon all the rest.

"In his special message to congress last winter President Roosevelt declared substantially that certain wealthy men who have become enormously rich by opposing the wage-earner, defrauding the public and practicing all forms of iniquity have banded together and by the unlimited use of money endeavored to secure freedom from restraint and to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law; that the methods by which these men have acquired their great fortunes can only be justified by a system of morality that would permit every form of criminality, every form of violence, corruption and fraud.

"For many years, and especially during the last twelve years, these very men have been in control of the Republican party. They have financed every campaign of that party for a quarter of a century. These exploiters of the people, whom the president has so scathingly denounced, have given their enthusiastic support to the Republican candidates and policies. They laid their hands upon the trust funds of insurance companies and other corporations and turned the plunder over to the Republican committee. The money thus filched from the innocent and helpless to purchase Republican victory has not been repaid.

"And where do we find these men today? Where are the 'swollen fortunes' of which we have heard so much? Just where we would expect to find them—supporting the Republican ticket and furnishing the sinews of war for the Republican committee as usual.

"The platform adopted by the late convention shows what the Republican party in truth represents. In framing the platform every genuine reform which the president has advocated was scorned and repudiated. The Wisconsin delegation asked that one or two reform planks be placed in the platform and for its pains was denounced as Democratic. The convention by a vote of 8 to 1 refused to approve these policies which the president for four years has been urging upon his party. The mask of hypocrisy has been torn from the face of those who pretend to favor the reforms advocated by the president and it is now apparent why the 'system' admires Taft and hates the senator from Wisconsin. When compelled to choose between an appeal to the conscience of the nation in defense of its platform and candidates, on the one hand, and the millions that the special interests may be depended upon to contribute on the other, that convention rejected the people and continued its alliance with Mammon.

"If the charges made by the president are true, and they are true, we are indeed face to face with a situation as grave as any in our history. How shall it be met? The good sense, patriotism and united action of the people alone can remedy present evils.

"To wage a successful fight we must have a leader. The Republican party, dominated by the seekers of special privileges, cannot furnish him. Republicans who really desire reform are powerless. The efforts of the president have been futile.

"The Democratic party must furnish the leader which present conditions demand, and he must be a man known to be free from the influences that control the Republican party. He must be a man of superior intellect, sound judgment, positive convictions and moral courage—one who will meet the forces of plutocracy with the naked sword of truth, one who knows no surrender. He must have a genius for statecraft. He must be a man of wide experience in public affairs. He must have ability to formulate policies and courage to defend them. But, above all, he must have faith in the people. He must not only believe in the right

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"A few months ago he visited the principal nations of the world. He came in contact with the leading minds of Christendom, and the world abroad recognized his greatness and paid him that tribute justly due to men of high attainments. In the most distinguished peace conference that has assembled in recent years he proposed a plan which, if adopted, would prove more effective than any arbitration treaty that has yet been made and by his influence he secured its approval by the representatives of the twenty-six leading nations there assembled.

"Is he thoroughly informed regarding the issues of this campaign? Read his speeches and his writings, which for nearly twenty years have been a part of the political literature of the nation. Is he sincere, brave and determined? Even his political opponents now admit that he is. I have had a close personal and political acquaintance with this man, whose name Nebraska presents, since he entered political life. I can testify from observation as to his political conduct before he was known to fame. He was honest, brave and unyielding then. He is honest, brave and unyielding now. Honesty is inherent in him. He was an honest lawyer before he entered politics, he was honest in his political methods before his statesmanship was recognized by the nation and he has been honest throughout his political career.

"His convictions have been his political creed. He has impressed these convictions upon others not by dictation, but by arguments addressed to the judgement and the conscience. Believing in the ultimate triumph of the right, he has never examined questions from the standpoint of expediency. He has never inquired whether a political principle was popular. It has been sufficient for him to believe that it was right. He has been a consistent champion of the reserved rights of the states. He favored the election of senators by direct vote before the house of representatives ever acted favorably upon the subject. He championed tariff reform when the west was the hotbed of protection. He favored an income tax before the income tax law was written. He attacked the trusts when Republican leaders were denying that any trusts existed. He advocated railroad regulation before the crusade against rebates and discrimination began. He has always been the friend of labor and was among the first to urge conciliation between labor and capital. He began to oppose government by injunction more than a decade ago. He announced his opposition to imperialism before any other man of prominence had expressed himself on the subject and without waiting to see whether it would be popular.

"When a Wall street panic burst upon us a few months ago he promptly proposed as a remedy the guarantee of bank deposits, and so popular has this plan become that it is today a national issue and supported by the masses of the people. He has long advocated legislation which will secure publicity as to campaign contributions. He believes in peace, in universal Christian peace. He believes the destiny of nations should be determined not by wars, but by applying the principles of justice and humanity. Though these principles have met with uncompromising opposition from the special interests, he has remained true to the cause of the people. With clear vision and with unfaltering trust, seeing and knowing the truth, he has never lost faith in its final victory.

"Through years of unparalleled political warfare, his loyalty to his ideals and to his fellow men has been abundantly shown. His refusal to surrender his convictions, though subjected to abuse, denunciation and vindictive opposition such as few public men in all history have been compelled to withstand, is ample proof of his superb courage. His career proves that successful leadership is determined by the success or failure of great principles rather than by election to high office.

"We have met to plan the campaign and to commission the commander under whom the masses will enlist. We are not here in response to the voice of expediency. Neither political bosses nor corporate masters sent us here. We are here at the summons of the rank and file of that political organization which is the special defender of the right of the common people. We are here representing all that is best in the traditions of our party. We feel again the spirit that animated the Democracy in the days of Jefferson and Jackson. The voters have spoken, and we assemble to give expression of their will. Their voice for the third time calls Nebraska's favorite son to be standard bearer of his party in this gigantic contest.

"Since time began no grander tribute was ever paid to any man by a free people. He is recognized today as the most representative citizen of the nation, the peer of any living man. Friends and foes have learned that he was shaped in that heroic mold in which the world's great patriots, statesmen and leaders have been cast.

First nominated when ten years younger than any other presidential candidate ever chosen by a prominent party, living in a state 500 miles farther west than that in which any president has ever lived, he has grown in the affections of the people as the years have passed.

"Speaking and writing freely on all subjects, his heart has had no secrets and his friends have increased in numbers and in confidence. Without an organization to urge his claims, without a campaign fund to circulate literature in his behalf, without patronage to bribe a single voter, without a predatory corporation to coerce its employees into his support, without a subsidized newspaper to influence the public mind, he has won a signal victory at the primaries and has become the free choice of the militant Democracy of the nation.

"Forming in one unbroken phalanx extending from Massachusetts to California and from Michigan to the Everglades, the yeomanry of the party have volunteered their services to make him the party candidate, and they will not lay down their arms until they have made him the nation's chief executive.

"Nebraska's Democracy, which saw in him when a young man the signs of promise, places in nomination as the standard bearer of our party the man who in the thrilling days of '96 and 1900 bore the battle scarred banner of Democracy with fame as unsullied and fidelity as spotless as the crusaders of old. Nebraska presents his name because Nebraska claims his dwelling place and proudly enrolls him among her citizens, but his home is in the hearts of the people.

"I obey the command of my state and the mandate of the Democracy of the nation when I offer the name of America's great commoner, Nebraska's gifted son, William Jennings Bryan."

HEFLIN LAUDS BRYAN

Seconds the Nomination of the Nebraska Statesman for High Office of President.

The Hon. J. T. Hefflin, seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan, said in part:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—I congratulate the party and the country upon the outlook for Democratic victory in November. In the interest of constitutional government and the common weal, Democrats have thrown aside petty differences and today we present a solid front to the enemies of Democracy.

"We have met here to renew our allegiance to, and proclaim our faith in the principles of the Democratic party—to write a platform and to name as our standard bearer the next president of the United States. The country is tired of the Republican party. Under that party's management the federal government has become the handy instrument of predatory wealth. The rights and liberties of the masses are no longer regarded or respected by the Republican party.

"Mr. Chairman, trusts have flourished unrestrictedly and there are more among us now than when Mr. Chandler predicted what would come if they were permitted to flourish unrestrictedly. His prediction has come true, and trusts have destroyed competition as a business principle and they are exerting a powerful and corrupting influence in politics and today the soul of individualism cries out from every quarter of the republic. 'My country, how long will this form of tyranny be permitted to exist?'

"The cause of Democracy is the cause of the people and to the Democratic party the people of America are looking for deliverance from the Republican evils that do now surely afflict us. I rise to second the nomination of a man who is, and has been for a long time, the idol of the Democratic masses.

"He is the intellectual giant of the United States. He is less misunderstood and more misrepresented than any other statesman in our history. So frank and fair and fearless that he cannot be misunderstood—so true is he and so uncompromisingly just that his political opponents and the great trust controlled dailies dare not play fair or fight him in the open. Statesmen, world diplomats and kings have paid him tribute.

"Mr. Chairman, we are told in the Holy Writ that King Darius sought to make Daniel chief of the presidents in his kingdom because 'an excellent spirit was in him.' Democracy's able and fearless leader, in whose manly breast dwells an excellent spirit will, in my judgment, be elected president of the United States. Pampered by no power and pensioned by no class he will break down the trust idols in the temple of Liberty, just as Daniel of old broke the golden images of Babylonish idolatry. And above the panic-stricken genius of business will be heard the hum of wheels and the voice of a healthy industry. Today, when the whole country is looking for a man to stretch forth the healing rod as did Aaron of old to give the land deliverance, William Jennings Bryan surrounded by the hosts of Democracy resembles a mighty cliff emerging from the sea. The waves of calamity have beat against it, the winds of hate have howled around its massive form; the lightning bolts of sarcasm have descended upon its brow and the clouds of misunderstanding have hung round its splendid head; but look! the waves are calm, the winds are hushed, the sky is clear; the clouds are gone, and the rock is there, supreme and indestructible. Elect Bryan president, and he will be just to all, partial to none, but unreservedly for the right as God gives him the power to discern it."

SPEECH OF GOV. SWANSON.

He Seconds the Nomination of W. J. Bryan for President of the United States.

Governor Swanson of Virginia seconded the nomination of W. J. Bryan for president. After pointing out the pressing problems of the hour, from the Democratic standpoint, he said in part:

"Bryan is called unsafe by some not on account of lack of fealty to the people, but on account of his excessive zeal and earnestness in their behalf. Most of the objections urged against him constitute virtues fitting him for the exalted office of president. While his political opponents were in close alliance with railroads, trusts, abuses, portrayed coming evils and pointed out the pathway of safety and reform. Most of the great principles and policies for which he contended in his candidacy for president have been vindicated, and the measure of Republican popularity and possibilities of success is the extent to which that party adopts and adheres to the principles for which he and the Democratic party have so long contended. We hail him as the person whose pre-eminence and distinction come from no decoration of office or power, but from his intrinsic worth as a man, his splendid qualities of mind and heart.

"The American people profoundly respect him because he has borne himself manfully and courageously in the hours of gloom and defeat. I can never forget in the dark hours succeeding the fierce conflict of 1896 how all of his followers were thrilled and electrified by his famous battle cry then given: 'In the face of the enemy, rejoicing in victory, let the roll be called for those who will answer for the next engagement.' Never before was I so stirred by utterance from human lips. Through defeat he has continued earnestly and lovingly to serve the American people.

"We like to fight under his banner because we know to him the bugle call to battle and duty is far more pleasing than the dinner gong inviting to feast and revelry. He is alike the enemy of predatory wealth which seeks to add to its ill-gotten gains by government favors, and perquisites, and of that pernicious system of socialism which seeks to confiscate the unjust wealth of the plunderers and the honest earnings of the frugal. His iron will and unflinching courage will, if power be given, protect the temple of our government alike from the greedy money-changers and the plundering rabble.

"Sirs, it seems a propitious fate is beckoning the Democratic party—the man, the hour, the issues have all met, which foreshadow good fortune. Animated by a patriotism that is national; stirred by a live for this great party which has been to her both a shield and an anchor; cherishing that its success may bring relief and redress to the vast powers of the Federal form to this mighty republic; desiring government in worthy hands, the people of Virginia commission me, in their behalf, to second the nomination of William Jennings Bryan.

THOMAS TALKS FOR BRYAN.

Gives His Reasons for Seconding His Nomination for President of the United States.

Augustus Thomas, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan, said in part: "Our republic, safe from rebellion and sure of protection by its citizens is having its institutions undermined by its own corporate creatures. Recognition of this fact is not attack upon wealth, but is a first necessity in defense of a government by the people.

"For years this knowledge has been mutely, dumbly laboring in the public heart. For years one man more than all others has had the love of inarticulate millions because he has held this moral question to the light, has spoken for the God-made man above the man-made dollar, for the God-made man above the state-made corporation, for a government by the people and not a government by the interests. His unity of purpose has been unshaken. He has struck at the money-changers when they would monopolize the currency, has called for publicity when corporations would purchase parties, has warned upon trusts when conspiracy would throttle competition, has condemned the tariff by which privilege robs necessity, but his light has been always for equal rights and for a single standard of morality.

"We are entering a campaign wherein the cry is back to open dealing and simple relation, back to the creators of wealth, back to the source of political power, back to the people.

"Let us measure this people's candidate from the heart of the country against the hothouse candidate from executive nurseries. Let us put Bryan, who first advocated publicity of campaign contributions, against Taft, who promised it and stands on the silent platform. Let us place Bryan, the candidate who first opposed government by injunction, against Taft, who first inflicted it—Bryan who refused to abandon his position even to gain election, against Taft, who was anxious to reverse himself and win a nomination.

"Bryan's constant appeal to the hearts of his countrymen, his call to their conscience, the moral agitation that he has stirred and sustained are to result not only in party victory, but in national purification. Sentiment, wisdom, justice, unite in demanding that as a leader we shall name this man who loves his fellow men."

GOVERNOR ROBERT B. GLENN

Seconds the Nomination of Mr. Bryan at the Democratic National Convention.

Governor Robert B. Glenn, of North Carolina, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan for president. After speaking of conditions in the south and arraigning the Republican party in unmeasured terms, he said, in part: "North Carolina has no candidate for president on the Democratic national ticket, but I arise in the name of my state to most earnestly second the nomination of that profound and progressive statesman, brilliant and persuasive orator, patriotic and law abiding citizen, and true and humble Christian gentleman, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska. But I hear some say it will never do to nominate Mr. Bryan, for he is narrow in his views, socialistic in his principles, contracted in his ideas of statesmanship, and has twice been defeated for the presidency and, therefore, cannot, as our leader command the votes of the people and lead us to victory in November. Let us faithfully analyze these charges and, if true, let us demand a new champion of our rights; but if false let us rally still more determinedly under his standard, and compel a recognition of his policies.

"Mr. Bryan stands for the widest, broadest, most progressive and soundest principles of Jeffersonian Democracy; so Democracy must be shallow else Bryan is intensely profound. It is to be narrow is to stand for 'a government of the people, by the people and for the people,' giving 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none,' then Mr. Bryan is narrow, for he believes in protecting the poorest humblest creature.

"If it is socialism to seek to destroy trusts, to prevent the rich from crushing out all competition by the weak and allowing no individual or corporation, by combination, to control or monopolize the entire business in any one commodity, then Mr. Bryan is a socialist; for with no uncertain voice in the name of Democracy, he has demanded that, while every business shall be amply protected and encouraged in the enjoyment of all its privileges, it must and shall not lay the weight of its finger on any smaller concern or individual to either destroy or lessen its producing power, else it, too, shall be controlled, even though it be necessary to blot out its existence.

"If it is to be contracted to believe in state's rights in its widest sense giving the state government absolute control of all its own affairs and forbidding Federal interference, only allowing such authority to be exercised in cases where state courts can give no adequate relief, then Mr. Bryan has a contracted mind, for he advocates a state controlling its own affairs, free from Federal court injunction and habeas corpus, only granting the right of a centralized court power in cases where no remedy can be offered by the state, as in the matter of the prevention of monopoly, the regulation of interstate commerce and the preservation of interstate resources.

"It is true that the Democratic party has twice placed its banner in Mr. Bryan's hands, and it is likewise true that he did not carry it to victory, but, as he said of himself, he kept the faith and returned that banner to us four years ago unstained and unsullied, and today, though twice defeated, has arisen stronger and grander than before, and is remembered and beloved, while his traducers have long been forgotten. The very fact that from every section comes the cry, 'Bryan! Give us Bryan!' shows he is not dead, but still lives deep in the affectionate hearts of a grateful people, who are more determined than ever to nominate and elect him president of the nation.

"And now, once more voicing the wishes of the nation, as well as my own state, that first had the honor of suggesting him for president, in 1896, and has remained loyal to him ever since, I again second and urge the nomination of this peerless, brainy, towering, intellectual giant and statesman, beloved at home and honored and respected abroad, the great Commoner of the world—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska."

As Others See Us.

"Mem-sahib," asked a young East Indian girl of her English mistress, "why do you wear those sad colors? I don't like them."

"I am in mourning, Lattoo. It is the custom of English ladies."

"But black is the color of night, mem-sahib, and yet you believe that when you die you go to heaven at once. Then why not be glad for your friends who die and wear colors such as we see in birds and flowers and falling water when the sun shines? God doesn't make your colors. Ah, well, Christians are strange people!"—From "The Indian Alps."

A Woman's Country.

The Frenchwoman may not be so classical in form or outline as many of England's beautiful women, but she has undoubtedly the gift of charm, and by virtue of this elusive, tantalizing quality she has for centuries bewitched and enthralled all the men of her country. France today is the most woman ridden country and also the most peaceful, prosperous and contented. The women rule by charm.—Stormy Petrel.

The Old Master.

Mistress (to new servant)—I must impress upon you, when you go to the dining room, not to try to get the dirt off the 'Old Master' with a wet rag, but use a dry, soft cloth only. Servant—Mercy on us, marm; be I to wash the master?—London Tatler.

SULLIVAN TALKS FOR BRYAN

Iowa Man Seconds His Nomination for President at the Denver Convention.

J. B. Sullivan of Iowa, in seconding the nomination of Bryan for president, said in part:

"The hour has arrived when Democracy will speak with reference to the policies it believes best for the American people. Democracy means so much that its followers have hope of ultimate success. The principles of Democracy are eternal and everlasting. The application of such to everyday life requires the truest patriotism and the most fervent devotion.

"There never was a time in the life of the Democratic party when it was as much of a necessity as at this hour. The commanders are about to be chosen. Upon one side stands he who represents the classes and has eliminated from the catalogue of progression the term, 'square deal.' One who stands for might against equality and promotes the creature at the expense of the creator; who is the representative of organized wealth to the detriment of national welfare; who stands for a centralized government against the rights of the state; who struck at labor to destroy, not to protect. Against such a commander as this the Democratic party offers as its candidate, a man.

"A man of Christian devotion, whose banner is equal rights, and whose motto is love of country; a man of unbounded wealth of love, and with a moral courage that is the admiration and pride of his countrymen; a man who stands for a single standard of morality, in public and private life; a man who when the hour was darkest, when Democracy was trailing in the dust, caught her up with the loving embrace of a father until today throughout the world his name and Democracy are synonymous.

"Name him and the manufacturer of the east and the farmer of the west will stand shoulder to shoulder for the enlarging of the commerce and trade of our country.

"Name him, and there will pass as with the rapidity of lightning's flash throughout the length and breadth of this nation, a current of reanimated and rejuvenated patriotism.

"Name him, and labor will hold high its head with courage and with hope. Capital will be inspired with faith and with confidence and the people will rejoice that Democratic government and constitutional rights are to be restored.

"Name the man who amid the thundering of opposition, and the clouds of prejudice, stood as an adamant rock for the integrity of this nation and hurled into the face of the detractors of his country the right of the people to rule.

"Name him that the world may know a Republican form of government still lives."

WASHING SUMMER DRESSES.

How to Fix the Colors and Prevent Fading.

An excellent laundress who has never been known to fade a summer frock says she has a special "fixative" for every color.

Alum used in the rinsing water will prevent green from fading. A handful of salt thrown into the rinsing water will set blue.

Ox gall is good to use for gray and brown. Hay water made by pouring boiling water over hay is excellent for washing tan or brown linen.

A tablespoonful of black pepper stirred into the first suds in which cottons are washed will prevent colors from running.

Five cents' worth of sugar of lead crystals dissolved in a pailful of water makes a solution which fixes the tone of pinks, blues and lavenders. The fabrics should remain in the sugar of lead bath half an hour or so before going to the suds.

These baths will not prevent a garment from fading if it is hung in the sun to dry. Delicate colors—in fact, any colors at all—are safe if dried in the house.

Vinegar is useful in reviving colors. Add one teaspoonful of common vinegar to each quart of cold rinsing water. Thoroughly saturate the article, wring tightly and dry quickly.

If the color has been taken out of silks by fruit stains, ammonia will usually restore it.

To wash brown Holland dresses, use bran, but no washing soda and no soap unless the skirt is very dirty. Boil two handfuls of bran in one quart of water and strain through muslin. Put the bran on to boil again, as you will require a second supply of bran water for rinsing.

Cool the water by adding one quart of cold water to it. Then wash the skirt. You will be surprised to see how the bran extracts the dirt. Rinse first in bran water, then in plain water. Put the article through a wringer and iron while damp on the wrong side.

How to Make Cement.

Something which the suburbanite frequently needs in small quantities, but which he rarely has on hand, is a good, quick setting cement for uniting small fragments of iron, setting wooden handles into tools and a hundred and one other small jobs. A very good cement which will answer almost any requirement may be made by dissolving common orange shellac in enough alcohol to form a paste. This may be kept on hand in a tightly corked bottle with a wide mouth, tightly corked, or the alcohol will evaporate. When it is desired to use the cement place as much as it is desired to use in any small tin vessel and set the paste on fire. The alcohol will soon burn out, and the cement should then be quickly used before it has time to cool. This cement is very strong and is waterproof.

QUEER PRANKS OF THE LIGHTNING

Many Startled by Fierce Bolts of Electricity During Storm Thursday Night

ONE HOUSE WAS STRUCK

Residence Owned by Jacob Strickler, but Unoccupied, was Struck by Lightning

The storm Thursday evening was a fierce one so far as the lightning was concerned. The storm opened with a crash which startled everyone on the north side and apparently put out the lights in quite a portion of the Second ward. When seen shortly after noon today Superintendent Baker stated that he had not yet located the trouble as his men were all busy removing the wires used for the carnival, but that they would repair the damage, which he thought was caused by the wind blowing the lines together and causing a short circuit, this afternoon. Nearly everyone in the eastern part of the Second ward who had electric lights thought that his or her house was struck by lightning. At the DuBois residence only Miss Fannie and a friend and Master Paul were at home. The girls say that the fire played about him, as he was sitting on the stairs and scared them nearly to death as they thought he was struck by the bolt. He was uninjured, however. Several others in the neighborhood felt the shock.

In East Brainerd a later bolt struck an unoccupied residence at 816 Fourth avenue, owned by Jacob Strickler. Considerable damage was done to the siding, plastering and window casing, but luckily the building did not catch fire. The family of P. T. Anderson, living next door were badly frightened and thought that their house was struck. It was lighted up as if by a number of lamps and balls of light were seen hovering around the Strickler building.

BASE BALL NOTES

There is much interest centering in the game between the North Star Juniors and the Northern Pacific clerks this evening. These teams are the leaders of the city league and if the North Stars win it will tie them with the clerks for the pennant.

LARGE MACHINERY EXHIBITS

Space at the Minnesota State Fair Already at a Premium According to Superintendent

William E. Lee, of Long Prairie, Minn., superintendent of the machinery division of the great Minnesota State Fair to be held midway between Minneapolis and St. Paul, Aug. 31 to Sept. 5, reports that space in the machinery department is already at a premium, both in the buildings and outside. He also claims that under a new rule made this year all exhibits must be in place by Saturday evening before the fair opens, and that no exhibit will be allowed to enter the grounds after that time. He is also exacting all exhibitors to enter into an agreement that they will notify him by Aug. 1 if, for and reason, they have changed their minds about exhibiting. Heretofore there have always been a few exhibitors who secured space, and then failed to make an exhibit or to notify the fair managers in time, so that space could be allotted to others who would be very glad to have it. This year a cash deposit is required from anyone who has treated the fair management this way in the past.

There is no department of the state fair that is of such educational interest to the farmers as is the machinery department, and there is no doubt but what the efforts of Superintendent Lee to maintain the highest possible standard in this department will be appreciated by the farmers of the state.

PLATFORM PLEASES BRYAN

Nebraskan Thinks It Will Greatly Strengthen Party.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—"I am very much pleased with the platform. It is clear, specific and strong, and I am grateful to the committee for the work that they have done in stating the issues. I am sure that the platform will greatly strengthen us in the fight upon which we are entering."

This was the statement of W. J. Bryan upon reading the platform adopted at the Democratic national convention.

Saying the Wrong Thing.

"It is very easy to say the wrong thing," remarked the moralist.

"That is very true," answered Senator Sorghum.

"I suppose, even as cautious as you are, that you regret some of your utterances."

"Yes. On several occasions I have said 'I raise you' when I ought to have said 'I pass.'"—Washington Star.

A SAD DEATH

Bride of Less Than a Week Died Last Night of Asthma and Heart Trouble

One of the saddest deaths in Brainerd in a long time was that of Mrs. Alfred Noakes. Mrs. Noakes, who is well known to Southeast Brainerd people as Miss Martha Harris, was united in marriage on Monday evening last to Alfred Noakes, the ceremony taking place at Wilmar. She had been in poor health for a long time and since her marriage was taken sick, death ensuing last evening from heart trouble. The deceased was a member of the Court of Honor, and left \$1,000 insurance, which goes to an 18-year-old brother.

The remains will be taken to Howick, Minn., tomorrow morning by the bereaved husband and relatives, funeral services being held there.

F. M. HAGBERG IS ELECTED

Board of Education Elects Him to Fill Unexpired Term of Mons Mahlum

ALL JANITORS WERE REELECTED

Board Postpones Consideration of New Heating Plant for Lowell Building

The board of education held a short but important session Thursday evening. F. M. Hagberg was elected a member from the Fifth ward to succeed Mons Mahlum, resigned. The janitors of the various buildings were all re-elected at the same salary as heretofore. Owing to the lateness in the season all consideration of the putting in a new heating plant for the Lowell building was laid over until January 4, 1909, it being deemed impossible to get the work done in time for the opening of school, Sept. 1st.

The Bible in One More Language.
The American Bible society announces that it recently completed and published a translation of a considerable portion of the Scriptures into the Chamorro language. This is the native language of about four-fifths of the population of the island of Guam. The publication of this volume is tantamount to the creation of a written language for these people, as it is the first time that their dialect has been embodied in written form. In order to promote the continuous development of the study of English among these people the society has bound up this translation and the English rendition of the same portions.

To John D. Rockefeller.
[Note.—Mr. Rockefeller will enter the literary field as a magazine writer about himself.]

Say, Mr. Rockefeller, will you please hold up your pen And do not snatch the hard earned bun From us poor writing men?

And writing women, just the same— They have to eat and drink And have a roof and wear some clothes Or be all to the blink.

If we had copped off such a wad As you have got, do you imagine that we'd take the pen As you propose to do?

If we had money would we work In prosy things or rhyme? Would any of us ever try To get in overtime?

Would we postpone an auto trip, Or turn a golf chance down, Or call a yachting party off, Or bluster in the town.

In order that the facile pens Accustomed to our hands Might put in shape the stuff to meet The editor's demands?

Not much! We'd tell the editors To go to—well, we'd tell Them where to go and hand them out Our happiest farewell.

Say, Mr. Rockefeller, please, How would you like for us To butt into your labor patch And grab your octopus?

Oh, Mr. Rockefeller, if You do not wish to rob Us poor folks, say, give us your pen, And you can have our job.—W. J. Lampton in New York Times.

Our New Caviare Producers.
Strange stories are told of many queer fish, but few fish are queerer in appearance or stranger in their habits than the new caviare producer of the lower Mississippi. It has as many names as a confidence man, and few thieves ever eluded justice as persistently as this species has concealed its development from the naturalist, says Charles R. Stockard in the July Century. In Louisiana it is known as billfish, billdom and paddlefish. In Mississippi spoon billed cat or spooney and in Arkansas as the spoon bill or spoon bill sturgeon. The lakes and rivers of these three states supply at present much of the caviare and dried sturgeon of the markets. Polyodon spatula is the dignified title by which the spoon bill is known to naturalists, though the word "polyodon" signifies many toothed, while the fish has no teeth.

The marks on playing cards are said to have their origin in a symbolic representation of four different classes of society. Hearts represent the clergy, spades the nobility (derived from the Italian word "spada," meaning sword), clubs the serfs and diamonds the citizens.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION MIXED

Several Ballots Probable Before Nomination of Vice President is Made

CONVENTION SLOW ASSEMBLING

Had Not Re-assembled at 2 O'clock an Hour After Time Set

SPECIAL TO THE DISPATCH.
Denver, July 20, 1908, 3:15 p. m.—The vice presidential situation is greatly mixed. Several ballots are probable. Kern, of Indiana, John Mitchell, of Illinois and Judge Gray of Delaware seem in the lead. Marvel, of Delaware, says Gray will not run nor serve as vice president. Convention had not re-assembled at 2 o'clock an hour after the time set.

COMMUTING BY AIRSHIP.

Practicable Now to Go to Business on Aeroplanes, Says A. M. Herring.

A. M. Herring and Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, both of whom are building airships for the United States government, the former an aeroplane and the latter a dirigible balloon, have expressed keen interest in the recent remarkable flight of twelve hours over Switzerland by Count Zeppelin in his dirigible airship, carrying fourteen men.

"The dirigible balloon is here to stay," said Captain Baldwin. "Its success has only begun to appear, and greater triumphs will be seen within a short time. There can no longer be any doubt that the worst problems of air navigation have been solved, and the time is almost upon us when the airship will be a practical necessity."

A. M. Herring, whose interest lies more in the aeroplane type of machine, said:

"The dirigible balloon and the aeroplane will certainly be developed side by side for practical purposes. Both will be the war airships of the future. The dirigible, which will naturally be much the larger of the two, will represent the battleship of the ocean, carrying a number of men with plenty of stores and supplies, while the aeroplane will represent the torpedo and scouting boats."

At the coming tests in August at Fort Myer the government will test the Wright brothers' machine and the one that Mr. Herring is building. While he was naturally guarded in giving any inkling of the new ideas to be brought out in his machine, Mr. Herring did say that he could fly with one man with a machine only fourteen feet in length, while it would be possible to carry three men on a twenty-seven foot machine.

"I am perfectly convinced by my experiments," added Mr. Herring, "that the aeroplane of the immediate future will be not only safe, but eminently practical. I say with perfect assurance that if I wanted a fast machine for getting over the country I would buy an aeroplane instead of an automobile."

"If I were a business man in some town outside of New York, say, living in Greenwich and doing business in Hartford, I would have no hesitancy in using an aeroplane to travel to my place of business and back. The only trouble in coming to a big city like New York would be the difficulty in landing, but in any stretch of open country where safe landing might be made I could go anywhere."

Mr. Herring was asked if these sure thing trips between objective points would not depend for success considerably upon the wind.

"No," he replied. "I can sail in any wind that a catboat would be safe in. I can pick out my terminal point and will guarantee to land within three inches of the spot where I wish to come down."

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Czar's Envoy at Sixty-one Walks From Chicago to New York.

Carrying the weight of sixty-one years and the story of an ancient ancestry, H. J. M. Nikoloff recently arrived at New York after a pleasant month's walk from Chicago. He is the czar's representative and has traveled in all lands studying all peoples. He created a sensation when, with an interpreter, he reached the Waldorf-Astoria. Nikoloff's whiskers, though uncreased by a barber in thirty-two years, contain not a single bird's nest.

Nikoloff says his father is 118, his mother 114 and his brother is 90 years old. His grandfather, only 140 years old, expects to live twenty-five years more.

Held prisoner for ransom by bandits in Zanzibar, escape by poisoning the drinking water of his guards, subsistence on snakes after he got free, captured by Turkish soldiers, liberated and sent with escort of troops, captured by Raisuli, who killed his escort; audiences with the empress of China and the emperor of Japan and many other interesting things are on his record book.

He has traveled as the czar's representative for eight years.

A father and a son involved themselves by marriage in a curiously tangled relationship. The son chose an elderly widow, and the father married her daughter. A child was born to each couple. The difficult question at once arose, What relationship was one child to the other?

FARM, HOME AND GARDEN

A Handy Kitchen

Housewives used to think it was almost necessary to build a pantry and then build the house around it, so necessary was that room to the domestic economy of the household. The example of the dining car and the flat have shattered that idea and the modern housewife is learning that the use of a pantry means many extra steps. In well equipped kitchen the work table has given away to the kitchen cabinet. For the person who is a renter and moves from house to house the ones sold by furniture dealers are a godsend.

But for the woman owning her own home one built into the room is preferable as it gives much more room for storage. Any carpenter can make one which will give excellent satisfaction and save many steps.

The writer has one in mind which was constructed by a man of the house at an expense of less than \$10, not counting his own time, which his wife says she would not be without for one hundred dollars.

It is six feet long and two and one-half feet wide and about five inches higher than the ordinary work table, the lady finding that the height more convenient besides giving added storage room below.

Every foot of this room was utilized, and it was surprising the amount of stuff it would hold, and every article available without disturbing anything else. There is a flour chest, tin lined, which holds 75 pounds of flour, a small cupboard for baking utensils, having three shelves each about 14 inches square. Over this is a cutlery drawer three inches deep, with a width of 14 inches and reaching clear back to the wall, a distance of two feet, the top of the cabinet overhanging the front nearly five inches. This drawer was divided into six compartments. One for kitchen knives and forks, one for spoons, one for long meat and bread knives, one to hold a small hammer, screw driver, tack puller, etc. Another was devoted to small boxes of tacks, screws, etc., while the last contained nails. The compartments at the back of the drawer were arranged lengthwise so as to give access to them without pulling the drawer well out.

Back of the flour chest and cupboard was a space about 14 inches by 30, left without shelving, and reached by a door at the end of the cabinet, which gives a place to set kettles, while skillets, muffin tins, etc., are hung on the walls.

The rest of the space is devoted to drawers, there being six. They are 18 inches in width and are in two tiers, the four upper ones being eight inches deep and the two lower ones ten inches. These drawers are long from front to back, so as to utilize the entire space under the cabinet and are all subdivided into compartments, these being from two to six inches each according to the use for which they are designed.

One containing three compartments is devoted to corn meal, graham and buckwheat flour, another is devoted to different cereals. A third contains two kinds of sugar, tapioca, sago and cocoa shells. Another is divided to hold bath and kitchen towels, washrags, holders, etc.

The lady declares that a drawer properly divided into compartments will not only hold much more than where all is in one as well as it being much more convenient to get anything without disturbing other things. She says it is even safe to send a man to one of those drawers to get a towel without expecting to find the entire contents on the floor when he gets through searching for the desired article.

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In fact, the entire upper part of the kitchen wall is rapidly becoming covered with cupboards, the lady finding it much easier to keep them in order than pantry shelves. These will be replaced with drawers for linen and storage for bedding, extra clothing, etc.

The Man Behind the Plow

There's been a lot to say about the man behind the gun, And folks have praised him highly for the noble work he done;

He won a lot of honor for the land where men are free—

It was him that sent the Spaniards kitin' back across the sea.

But he's had his day of glory, had his little spree, and now

There's another to be mentioned—he's the man behind the plow.

A battleship's a wonder and an army's mighty grand, And warrin's a profession only heroes understand;

There's something sort o' thrillin' in a flag that's wavin' nigh

Some Seasonable Hardware Hints

LaCrosse Hammocks

Are the strongest and best of all. We have them in single and double spreaders.

Prices \$2.50 to \$4.50

Refrigerators

A few still on hand that we will make very low prices on to close out.

Prices \$11.00 and up

Screen Doors and Windows

Our stock of screen doors and windows is still complete.

Send us your orders

Eclipse Ranges

With the new smooth nickle finish. The best range for the price we put on them.

Price \$36 to \$48

The Slipp-Gruenhagen Company

And it makes you want to holler when the boys go marchin' by; But when the shoutin's over and the fightin's done, somehow We find we're still dependin' on the man behind the plow.

They sing about the glories of the man behind the gun, And the books are full of stories of the wonders he has done;

The world has been made over by the fearless ones who fight; Lands that used to be in darkness they have opened to the light; When God's children snarl the soldier has to settle up the row, And folks have'n't time for thinkin' of the man behind the plow.

In all the pomp and splendor of an army on parade, And through the awful darkness that the smoke of battles made;

In the halls where jewels glitter and where shoutin' men debate; In the palaces where rulers deal out orders to the great, There is not a single person who'd be doin' bizness now

Or have medals if it wasn't for the man behind the plow. We're a-buildin' mighty cities and we're gainin' lofty heights;

We're a-winnin' lots of glory and we're settin' things to rights; We're a-showin' all creation how the world's affairs should run;

Future men'll gaze in wonder at the things that we have done, And they'll overlook the feller, just the same as we do now, Who's the whole concern's foundation—that's the man behind the plow.

—S. E. Kiser

MOHAIR PANTS FOR TAFT.

Presidential Candidate Says He Will Wear Texas Gift if Elected.

Republican friends in Texas of William H. Taft, the Republican presidential candidate, have presented him with a pair of the finest mohair trousers made from cloth out of the wool of the finest Angora goat in Texas. The goat, Admiral Togo, is a prized William goat of the herd of Frank Landrum of Uvalde county. Ten pounds of Togo's clip are in the trousers.

Colonel Cecil Lyon, the Texas Republican committeeman, presented the trousers to the former war secretary, with the request that he wear them at his inauguration.

He has replied by wire that he hopes to be the next president and will be pleased to wear the pants at the inaugural.

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It is but just to say that the entire outfit was clean and the men apparently honorable and fair dealing. The outcome was satisfactory, not only to the local committee but to the managers of the various shows.

Confederate Capitol of Missouri.

The old Masonic hall at Neosho, in Newton county, has been fitly termed "the Confederate capitol of Missouri." It was there that Governor C. F. Jackson convened a small fraction of the Twenty-first general assembly, ten members of the senate and thirty-nine of the house, in special session Oct. 21, 1861, and passed an act of secession and annexation, detaching Missouri from the United States and making it a state of the Confederacy. The only dissenting votes to this act were Senator Charles H. Hardin, representing the counties of Boone and Callaway, and Representative Isaac N. Shambaugh of Dekalb county. The proceedings of the senate, of which John T. Crisp was secretary, were captured in Alabama by the Forty-ninth Missouri volunteers and sent to the state capitol at Jefferson City. They were printed in 1865 by the state under the title "Journal of the Senate, extra session of the Rebel legislature called together by a proclamation of C. F. Jackson, begun and held at Neosho, Newton county, Mo., on the 21st of October, 1861." The journal of the house never has been found.—Kansas City Star.

There is a quicksilver mine in Peru 480 feet deep. In this abyss are streets, squares and a chapel where religious worship is held.

M. K. SWARTZ M. K. SWARTZ

A Real Genuine Novelty

Are those real coin Broaches, Hat Pins, Chain Tabs, Cuff Buttons and Stick Pins made from Real Coins, which can be seen in Swartz's show windows.

New Novelty Post Cards

We have a late new novelty in local view post cards—also "The Merry Widow" and "Summer Girl"—all new.

At Our Soda Fountain

Everything is up-to-date and the best of all is those nice Ice Cream Cones filled full of Milton Ice Cream. You should try our late and exclusive "Woodland" Nut Sundee—Violet flavor.

M. K. SWARTZ

QUEER PRANKS OF THE LIGHTNING

Many Startled by Fierce Bolts of Electricity During Storm Thursday Night

ONE HOUSE WAS STRUCK

Residence Owned by Jacob Strickler, but Unoccupied, was Struck by Lightning

The storm Thursday evening was a fierce one so far as the lightning was concerned. The storm opened with a crash which startled everyone on the north side and apparently put out the lights in quite a portion of the Second ward. When seen shortly after noon today Superintendent Baker stated that he had not yet located the trouble as his men were all busy removing the wires used for the carnival, but that they would repair the damage, which he thought was caused by the wind blowing the lines together and causing a short circuit, this afternoon. Nearly everyone in the eastern part of the Second ward who had electric lights thought that his or her house was struck by lightning. At the DuBois residence only Miss Fannie and a friend and Master Paul were at home. The girls say that the fire played about him, as he was sitting on the stairs and scared them nearly to death as they thought he was struck by the bolt. He was uninjured, however. Several others in the neighborhood felt the shock.

In East Brainerd a later bolt struck an unoccupied residence at 816 Fourth avenue, owned by Jacob Strickler. Considerable damage was done to the siding, plastering and window casing, but luckily the building did not catch fire. The family of P. T. Anderson, living next door were badly frightened and thought that their house was struck. It was lighted up as if by a number of lamps and balls of light were seen hovering around the Strickler building.

BASE BALL NOTES

There is much interest centering in the game between the North Star Juniors and the Northern Pacific clerks this evening. These teams are the leaders of the city league and if the North Stars win it will tie them with the clerks for the pennant.

LARGE MACHINERY EXHIBITS

Space at the Minnesota State Fair Already at a Premium According to Superintendent

William E. Lee, of Long Prairie, Minn., superintendent of the machinery division of the great Minnesota State Fair to be held midway between Minneapolis and St. Paul, Aug. 31 to Sept. 5, reports that space in the machinery department is already at a premium, both in the buildings and outside. He also claims that under a new rule made this year all exhibits must be in place by Saturday evening before the fair opens, and that no exhibit will be allowed to enter the grounds after that time. He is also exacting all exhibitors to enter into an agreement that they will notify him by Aug. 1 if, for any reason, they have changed their minds about exhibiting. Heretofore there have always been a few exhibitors who secured space, and then failed to make an exhibit or to notify the fair managers in time, so that space could be allotted to others who would be very glad to have it. This year a cash deposit is required from anyone who has treated the fair management this way in the past.

There is no department of the state fair that is of such educational interest to the farmers as is the machinery department, and there is no doubt but what the efforts of Superintendent Lee to maintain the highest possible standard in this department will be appreciated by the farmers of the state.

PLATFORM PLEASURES BRYAN

Nebraskan Thinks It Will Greatly Strengthen Party.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—"I am very much pleased with the platform. It is clear, specific and strong, and I am grateful to the committee for the work that they have done in stating the issues. I am sure that the platform will greatly strengthen us in the fight upon which we are entering."

This was the statement of W. J. Bryan upon reading the platform adopted at the Democratic national convention.

Saying the Wrong Thing. "It is very easy to say the wrong thing," remarked the moralist.

"That is very true," answered Senator Sorghum.

"I suppose, even as cautious as you are, that you regret some of your utterances."

"Yes. On several occasions I have said 'I raise you' when I ought to have said 'I pass.'"—Washington Star.

A SAD DEATH

Bride of Less Than a Week Died Last Night of Asthma and Heart Trouble

One of the saddest deaths in Brainerd in a long time was that of Mrs. Alfred Noakes. Mrs. Noakes, who is well known to Southeast Brainerd people as Miss Martha Harris, was united in marriage on Monday evening last to Alfred Noakes, the ceremony taking place at Wilmar. She had been in poor health for a long time and since her marriage was taken sick, death ensuing last evening from heart trouble. The deceased was a member of the Court of Honor, and left \$1,000 insurance, which goes to an 18-year-old brother.

The remains will be taken to Howick, Minn., tomorrow morning by the bereaved husband and relatives, funeral services being held there.

F. M. HAGBERG IS ELECTED

Board of Education Elects Him to Fill Unexpired Term of Mons Mahlum

ALL JANITORS WERE REELECTED

Board Postpones Consideration of New Heating Plant for Lowell Building

The board of education held a short but important session Thursday evening. F. M. Hagberg was elected a member from the Fifth ward to succeed Mons Mahlum, resigned. The janitors of the various buildings were all re-elected at the same salary as heretofore. Owing to the lateness in the season all consideration of the putting in a new heating plant for the Lowell building was laid over until January 4, 1909, it being deemed impossible to get the work done in time for the opening of school, Sept. 1st.

The Bible in One More Language. The American Bible society announces that it recently completed and published a translation of a considerable portion of the Scriptures into the Chamorro language. This is the native language of about four-fifths of the population of the island of Guam. The publication of this volume is tantamount to the creation of a written language for these people, as it is the first time that their dialect has been embodied in written form. In order to promote the continuous development of the study of English among these people the society has bound up this translation and the English rendition of the same portions.

To John D. Rockefeller.

[Note.—Mr. Rockefeller will enter the literary field as a magazine writer about himself.]

Say, Mr. Rockefeller, will you please hold up your pen And do not snatch the hard earned bun From us poor writing men?

And writing women, just the same— They have to eat and drink And have a roof and wear some clothes Or be all to the blinik.

If we had copped off such a wad As you have got, would you Imagine that we'd take the pen As you propose to do?

If we had money would we work In prosy things or rhyme? Would any of us ever try To get in overtime?

Would we postpone an auto trip, Or turn a golf chance down, Or call a yachting party off, Or bluster in the town,

In order that the facile pens Accustomed to our hands Might put in shape the stuff to meet The editor's demands?

Not much! We'd tell the editors To go to—well, we'd tell Them where to go and hand them out Our happiest farewell.

Say, Mr. Rockefeller, please, How would you like for us To butt into your labor patch And grab your octopus?

Oh, Mr. Rockefeller, if You do not wish to rob Us poor folks, say, give us your pen, And you can have our job. —W. J. Lampton in New York Times.

Our New Caviare Producers.

Strange stories are told of many queer fish, but few fish are queerer in appearance or stranger in their habits than the new caviare producer of the lower Mississippi. It has as many names as a confidence man, and few thieves ever eluded justice as persistently as this species has concealed its development from the naturalist, says Charles R. Stockard in the July Century. In Louisiana it is known as billfish, blidom and paddlefish, in Mississippi spoon billed cat or spoonie and in Arkansas as the spoon bill or spoon bill sturgeon. The lakes and rivers of these three states supply at present much of the caviare and dried sturgeon of the markets. Polyodon spatula is the dignified title by which the spoon bill is known to naturalists, though the word "polyodon" signifies many toothed, while the fish has no teeth.

The marks on playing cards are said to have their origin in a symbolic representation of four different classes of society. Hearts represent the clergy, spades the nobility (derived from the Italian word "spada," meaning sword), clubs the serfs and diamonds the citizens.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION MIXED

Several Ballots Probable Before Nomination of Vice President is Made

CONVENTION SLOW ASSEMBLING

Had Not Re-assembled at 2 O'clock an Hour After Time Set

SPECIAL TO THE DISPATCH. Denver, July 20, 1908, 3:15 p. m.—The vice presidential situation is greatly mixed. Several ballots are probable. Kern, of Indiana, John Mitchell, of Illinois and Judge Gray of Delaware seem in the lead. Marvel, of Delaware, says Gray will not run nor serve as vice president. Convention had not re-assembled at 2 o'clock an hour after the time set.

COMMUTING BY AIRSHIP.

Practicable Now to Go to Business on Aeroplanes, Says A. M. Herring.

A. M. Herring and Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, both of whom are building airships for the United States government, the former an aeroplane and the latter a dirigible balloon, have expressed keen interest in the recent remarkable flight of twelve hours over Switzerland by Count Zeppelin in his dirigible airship, carrying fourteen men.

"The dirigible balloon is here to stay," said Captain Baldwin. "Its success has only begun to appear, and greater triumphs will be seen within a short time. There can no longer be any doubt that the worst problems of air navigation have been solved, and the time is almost upon us when the airship will be a practical necessity."

A. M. Herring, whose interest lies more in the aeroplane type of machine, said:

"The dirigible balloon and the aeroplane will certainly be developed side by side for practical purposes. Both will be the war airships of the future. The dirigible, which will naturally be much the larger of the two, will represent the battleship of the ocean, carrying a number of men with plenty of stores and supplies, while the aeroplane will represent the torpedo and scouting boats."

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It is but just to say that the entire outfit was clean and the men apparently honorable and fair dealing. The outcome was satisfactory, not only to the local committee but to the managers of the various shows.

Confederate Capitol of Missouri.

The old Masonic hall at Neosho, in Newton county, has been fitted termed "the Confederate capitol of Missouri." It was there that Governor C. F. Jackson convened a small fraction of the Twenty-first general assembly, ten members of the senate and thirty-nine of the house, in special session Oct. 21, 1861, and passed an act of secession and annexation, detaching Missouri from the United States and making it a state of the Confederacy. The only dissenting votes to this act were Senator Charles H. Hardin, representing the counties of Boone and Callaway, and Representative Isaac N. Shambaugh of Dekalb county. The proceedings of the senate, of which John T. Crisp was secretary, were captured in Alabama by the Forty-ninth Missouri volunteers and sent to the state capitol at Jefferson City. They were printed in 1865 by the state under the title "Journal of the Senate, extra session of the Rebel legislature called together by a proclamation of C. F. Jackson, begun and held at Neosho, Newton county, Mo., on the 21st of October, 1861." The journal of the house never has been found.—Kansas City Star.

There is a quicksilver mine in Peru 480 feet deep. In this abyss are streets, squares and a chapel where religious worship is held.

M. K. SWARTZ M. K. SWARTZ

A Real Genuine Novelty

Are those real coin Broaches, Hat Pins, Chain Tabs, Cuff Buttons and Stick Pins made from Real Coins, which can be seen in Swartz's show windows.

New Novelty Post Cards

We have a late new novelty in local view post cards—all "The Merry Widow" and "Summer Girl"—all new.

At Our Soda Fountain

Everything is up-to-date and the best of all is those nice Ice Cream Cones filled full of Milton Ice Cream. You should try our late and exclusive "Woodland" Nut Sundee—Violet flavor.

M. K. SWARTZ

Do You Want It?

Are You Going to See That You Get It?

The most important question to the citizens and taxpayers of Brainerd at the present time is the question of acquiring a MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS PLANT, combined with the present MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, and thereby increasing the EFFICIENCY to the HIGHEST POSSIBLE STANDARD.

Now if YOU believe, that it is for the best interests of the city to acquire the MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS and ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, it is up to you MR. VOTER, to get out to the polls on July 14, 1908, and cast your vote, in favor of the bond issue of \$120,000, to build the combined plant.

The present City Council employed Geo. Cadogan Morgan to examine the present plant, and to make plans and specifications for a NEW and COMPLETE PLANT, and also to make estimates of the cost of the present plant, and cost necessary to bring it up to a standard of EFFICIENCY commensurate with the needs of our City.

His report gave plans and specifications of four different kinds of power, namely: Water Power Plant, Gas Producer Plant, American Diesel Oil Engine and Steam Plant. Of this the first, the Water Power Plant would be the best for the use of the City, but the original cost of erecting the plant, is greater than the funds of the City that will be available for this purpose will permit. Consequently this source of power cannot be considered.

The cost of erecting the other plants is as follows:

Gas Producer		America Diesel Oil Engine	
Power station.....	\$ 5,500.00	Power Station.....	\$ 5,500.00
Machinery.....	60,177.00	Machinery.....	64,357.00
Tubular well system.....	4,247.00	Tubular well system.....	4,247.00
Water tower.....	8,250.00	Water tower.....	8,250.00
Pipe line, high pressure.....	32,201.52	Pipe line, high pressure.....	32,201.42
Gas producer, electric and pumping plant complete.....	\$110,375.52	Oil engine, Electric and pumping station.....	\$114,555.22
Steam Plant		Auxiliary to all three plants.	
Power station.....	\$ 7,500.00	River suction and intake complete	\$3,550.00
Machinery.....	28,707.00		
Tubular well system.....	4,247.00		
Water tower.....	8,250.00		
Pipe line, high pressure.....	32,201.52		
Steam, electric and pumping plant complete.....	\$80,905.52		

Expense of Operation

The expense of operation of Gas Producer and American Diesel Oil Engine is the same, with a guaranty in favor of the oil engine at a stated price for oil.

Gas Producer		Steam	
Superintendent.....	\$ 1,500.00	Superintendent.....	\$ 1,500.00
Engineers.....	2,250.00	Engineers.....	2,250.00
Lineman and Trimmer.....	1,440.00	Lineman and Trimmer.....	1,440.00
Store keeper and clerk.....	1,000.00	Store keeper and clerk.....	1,000.00
Laborers.....	800.00	Laborers.....	700.00
Material, supplies, etc.....	3,200.00	Materials, supplies, etc.....	3,800.00
Mtce materials and supplies.....	3,500.00	Mtce material and supplies.....	3,500.00
Taxes.....	1,500.00	Taxes.....	1,500.00
Renewal fund 3% on \$110,375.00.....	3,311.25	Renewal fund 3% on \$80,805.....	2,464.15
Interest 5% on \$110,375.00.....	5,518.75	Interest 5% on \$80,805.....	4,040.25
Fuel, pea coal at \$6.50 per ton.....	6,998.40	Fuel.....	11,145.60
		Oil, waste, etc.....	500.00
Total expense.....	\$31,018.40	Total expense.....	\$35,100.00

Revenue of Plant

Present consumers, electric light.....	\$21,552.00
Prospective consumers.....	4,500.00
Present water consumers.....	25,843.38
Total income.....	\$51,895.38

Net Income Gas Producer		Net Income Steam Plant	
Income of plant.....	\$51,895.38	Income of plant.....	\$51,895.38
Expense of operation.....	\$31,018.40	Expense of operation.....	35,100.00
Net income.....	\$20,876.98	Net income.....	\$16,795.38

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The net income will be used to apply on the original issue of the bonds and to reduce the water rates.

In case the vote for these bonds is not carried, it must be remembered that some provision will have to be made for power for the present Municipal Electric Light Plant.

The City Council has not determined upon any certain method of obtaining power, and will not until after the bonds are issued. This is done on advice of Mr. Morgan, as it is proposed to put all the classes of plans up to competition of the different manufacturers in order to get the best possible prices. On the advice of Mr. Morgan it is thought best to put in the proposed high pressure system, and that having this system installed it will enable the City to secure the Minnesota Water Works at a more reasonable figure.

It is proposed to secure the water from either the City's own property east of the dam, Schwartz's Park, or Spring Bay.

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the United States; and, third, a law compelling such licensed corporations to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation.

Railroad Regulations.

We assert the right of congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce and the right of each state to exercise like control over commerce within its borders.

We demand such enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as may be necessary to compel railroads to perform their duties as common carriers and prevent discrimination and extortion.

We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce and to this end we recommend the valuation of railroads by the interstate commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration physical values of the property, the original cost of reproduction and all elements of value that will render the valuation made fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will prohibit the railroads from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers, also legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reductions that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service or do injustice to legitimate investments.

We heartily approve the laws prohibiting the pass and the rebate and we favor any further necessary legislation to restrain, control and prevent such abuses.

We favor such legislation as will increase the power of the interstate commerce commission, giving to it the initiative with reference to rates and transportation charges put into effect by the railroad companies, and permitting the interstate commerce commission, on its own initiative to declare a rate illegal and as being more than should be charged for such service.

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The panic of 1907, coming without any legitimate excuse, when the Republican party had for a decade been in complete control of the federal government, furnishes additional proof that it is either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interests of the general public. It has so linked the country to Wall street that the sins of the speculators are visited upon the whole people.

We believe that insofar as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency should be issued, controlled by the federal government, and loaned on adequate security to national and state banks. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which the national banks shall be required to establish a guaranty fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank, under an equitable system which shall be available to all state banking institutions wishing to use it.

We favor a postal savings bank if the guaranteed bank cannot be secured, and that it be constituted so as to keep the deposited money in the communities where it is established.

We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing congress to levy a tax on individual and corporate incomes, in the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the federal government.

Labor and Injunctions.

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise false issues respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platform of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, but which a Republican congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempt in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Questions of judicial practice have arisen especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

We favor the eight-hour day on all government work.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by congress, as far as the federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act covering injury to body or loss of life of employees.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, represented separately in the president's cabinet, which department shall include the subject of mines and mining.

Merchant Marine.

We believe in the upbuilding of the American and merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

The constitutional provision that a navy shall be provided and maintained means an adequate navy, and we believe that the interests of this country would be best served by having a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country, and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy.

We pledge ourselves to insist upon

the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper methods to secure for them whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of law and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under our treaty.

The laws pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than services rendered to a political party.

We favor a generous pension policy. We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and regard this reform as the gateway to other national reforms.

We welcome Oklahoma to the sisterhood of states and heartily congratulate her on the auspicious beginning of a great career.

Arizona and New Mexico.

The National Democratic party has for the past sixteen years labored for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states of the federal Union, and we favor the immediate admission of these territories as separate states.

We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder, which has involved us in an enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charges of abandoning a fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by the United States as we guarantee the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coal stations and naval bases.

The resolutions favor the regulation of free grazing upon public lands; improvement of every water course in the Union; federal aid in construction of post roads; regulation of rates and service of telephone and telegraph companies; internal development and conservation of our natural resources; application of the land laws to Hawaii; better relations with Latin-America; speedy completion of the Panama canal; full enjoyment of right and privileges of territorial form of government by people of Porto Rico and Alaska, and oppose admission of undesirable Asiatics, and conclude by inviting all people to co-operate with the party.

WATSON IS NOTIFIED.

People's Party Candidate Informed of His Nomination.

Atlanta, Ga., July 10.—Thomas E. Watson of Thomson, Ga., candidate of the People's party for president of the United States, was formally notified of his nomination by the committee appointed by the St. Louis national convention at a largely attended meeting of the Populists in this city. The notification speech was delivered by Judge J. W. Forrest of Albany, N. Y., chairman of the committee.

Earlier in the day the state Populist convention named a new executive committee and elected presidential electors to be voted for at the November election.

Mr. Watson accepted the nomination.

Forest Fires in Maine.

Portland, Me., July 10.—Serious forest fires are raging in various sections of this state and much property is menaced by the flames. The woods are dry from lack of rain and all efforts to check the fires seem fruitless. There is an irregular circle of fire and smoke about Brunswick. At Wells the front of the fire is five miles. Still another fire seriously threatens the town of New Castle. The fire line there is fully three miles long.

Fourteen Men Drowned.

Cologne, July 10.—The wooden scaffolding of the new railway bridge which is under construction over the Rhine fell, carrying down with it about forty workmen, most of whom escaped drowning by keeping themselves afloat on the broken timbers, or were picked up by boats. Fourteen men are missing, and it is certain that they have been drowned, while ten are dangerously injured.

BASEBALL SCORES.

American Association.

At Louisville, 1; Toledo, 6.
At St. Paul, 2; Milwaukee, 9.
At Columbus, 5; Indianapolis, 2.
At Minneapolis, 3; Kansas City, 2—thirteen innings.

American League.

At Boston, 1; Cleveland, 4.
At New York, 8; Detroit, 10.
At Washington, 3; Chicago, 5.
At Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 5—twelve innings.

National League.

At St. Louis, 2; Boston, 11.
At Cincinnati, 1; New York, 2.
At Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 5.
At Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3—ten innings.

Ten Russian Workmen Killed.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—The roof of a house being constructed near the fuma buildings collapsed and crashed down through the party finished floors. Ten workmen were killed outright and forty others were injured.

NEW RAILROAD SAFEGUARD.

Test of Device to Help Make Traveling No Risk.

In the apartments of Major Creighton Webb, in New York city, an electrical safety device system was demonstrated the other day which, so its sponsors contend, will effectively put an end to railroad accidents. By this system, a small model of which was operated by Fred LaCroix, the inventor, signals constantly are registered in the locomotive's cab to apprise the engine driver of all conditions affecting his train—whether tracks are clear, switches properly set, drawbridges closed or trains following or preceding. A telephone instrument in the cab allows the engine driver communication at all times with the men in the locomotive cabs ahead or in the rear or with telegraphers at stations along the lines.

The basis of the device is that of the present block system. Instead of utilizing semaphores along the tracks, however, signals are registered in the cab by means of a time recording device, a whistle, a gong and an electric bulb.

Electrical connection is maintained by use of a third rail, which is placed between the running rails, the current being generated by steam turbines attached to the locomotives similar to the method now in use in lighting trains and headlights electrically. The track is divided into blocks of one mile each instead of the five mile lengths usually found in prevailing block systems. The recording devices, so the inventor asserts, are effective over distances of fifty to a hundred miles. And as only twenty to thirty volts are required for operation the charged rails hold no danger to human life.

The new signal system has already had a practical test on the Staten Island division of the Baltimore and Ohio, and it is said to have lived up to all the requirements demanded by the railroad experts who supervised the tests.

REAL DONKEY FOR TAGGART.

Named Denver, and He is to Be Democracy's Mascot.

The real simon pure Democratic donkey, the emblem of the party, is now in possession of Chairman Tom Taggart of the Democratic national committee.

The donkey was given to Mr. Taggart the other day at Denver by one of the newspapers owned by Thomas M. Patterson, former United States senator from Colorado.

There was much ceremony about the presentation. In order that it should be done in proper style Denver, for that is the donkey's name, was taken to the Brown Palace hotel, led across the lobby, placed in an elevator and carried to the second floor, where the headquarters of the national committee are.

In spite of the assurance of those in charge of Denver that he was really a Rocky mountain nightingale and that most people out there would call him a burro, Taggart insisted that it fitted in every way the description of Democratic campaign insignia.

Taggart was delighted with the gift and accepted Denver without delay. He said that he would take Denver back to French Lick with him and intended to make him one of the attractions of that resort.

Painted on one side of the donkey was the legend, "My Name is Denver; Ask Me," while on the other were the words, "I Belong to Tom Taggart."

Taggart and Denver posed for their pictures in the Democratic headquarters, and many newspaper photographers took snapshots of them.

Leave orders at
Brockway & Parker's
FOR
LATH MILL WOOD
or phone 1974. \$3.00 a cord

Awnings, Tents, Stack Covers, Flags, Etc.
Write for prices and catalogue.
American Tent & Awning Co.
207-209-211 Wash. Ave. N., Minneapolis

PAINTERS and PAPER HANGERS

See us for latest wall paper.
Estimates furnished
Curtis & Lieb
Telephones 2994 and 2465

WANTS

Notices under this head will be charged for at the rate of one cent a word for the first insertion and one-half a cent a word for subsequent insertions—strictly cash in advance unless advertiser has ledger account with the office, but no ad will be taken for less than ten cents.

WANTED—Good girl at the Ransford. 29tf

FOR RENT—A good house. Enquire of Geo. H. Gardner. 27tf

FARM FOR RENT—2½ miles from post-office. Cuts 100 tons hay. New buildings. See P. M. Zakariasen.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished rooms in the Pearce block. Also furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Milk and cream for sale. Mrs. J. K. Pearce. 21tf

WANTED—A competent girl. Must be good cook and general housekeeper. Good wages. Inquire store. L. M. Koop. 23tf

A Lucky Fisherman.

A curious legend attaches to the discovery of the marble of which Ephesus was built. Two rams of a herdsman named Pixodorus fought while feeding on a hill. One of them in the contest with his horn broke a crust of the whitest marble. The peasant running to his Ephesian fellow citizens with the specimen, his prize was received with applause, and his name was changed to "Ephesus" (Giver of Glad Tidings), and the stone being excavated for Diana's temple, divine honors were subsequently paid to him!—London Strand Magazine.

Horace—Some men act like perfect fools when they are in love. Evelyn—Yes, and a great many more do not wait even for that excuse.

An Inventory of Arms, 1623.

One culverin, four demiculverins, four sakirs, one minion, ladies for charging the guns with powder, round shot of iron for each class of gun, powder, match, long pikes, plain white halberds, blackbills, crowns of iron, field oxtrees, gins for raising the guns, lead for shot, pickaxes, tanned hides, bondy barrels (?), budge barrels for powder, lanterns, muskets, bandoleers, molds, twelve longbows, twelve sheaves of longbow arrows, cressets, cresset lights, hand and draft ropes, shovels, spades, sheepskins.—London Notes and Queries.

Hyker—Bronson tells me he is taking mud baths now.

Pyker—Why, I thought he was out of politics.—Illustrated Bits.

His Honeymoon Feeling.

"Judge," said the old colored citizen, "how much for a license ter git married?"
"Want it for yourself?"
"Yes, sah. You see, I gittin' mighty old now."
"That's evident. Then why do you wish to marry?"
"Well, Judge, ter tell de truth, somebody giume a long coat, a linen collar en a walkin' cane, en I knows a 'oman what says she kin make a livin' fer me, en I feels des lak' a honeymoon."
—Atlanta Constitution.

The Little One—No, I am no good at arithmetic.

The Big One—Ah, I've heard that even at home you don't count!

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Water tower.....	8,250.00
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We favor the eight-hour day on all government work.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by congress, as far as the federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act covering injury to body or loss of life of employees.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, represented separately in the president's cabinet, which department shall include the subject of mines and mining.

Merchant Marine.

We believe in the upbuilding of the American and merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

The constitutional provision that a navy shall be provided and maintained means an adequate navy, and we believe that the interests of this country would be best served by having a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country, and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy.

We pledge ourselves to insist upon

the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper methods to secure for them whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of law and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under our treaty.

The laws pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than services rendered to a political party.

We favor a generous pension policy.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and regard this reform as the gateway to other national reforms.

We welcome Oklahoma to the sisterhood of states and heartily congratulate her on the auspicious beginning of a great career.

Arizona and New Mexico.

The national Democratic party has for the past sixteen years labored for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states of the federal Union, and we favor the immediate admission of these territories as separate states.

We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder, which has involved us in an enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charges of abandoning a fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by the United States as we guarantee the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coal stations and naval bases.

The resolutions favor the regulation of free grazing upon public lands; improvement of every water course in the Union; federal aid in construction of post roads; regulation of rates and service of telephone and telegraph companies; internal development and conservation of our natural resources; application of the land laws to Hawaii; better relations with Latin America; speedy completion of the Panama canal; full enjoyment of right and privileges of territorial form of government by people of Porto Rico and Alaska, and oppose admission of undesirable Asiatics, and conclude by inviting all people to co-operate with the party.

WATSON IS NOTIFIED.

People's Party Candidate Informed of His Nomination.

Atlanta, Ga., July 10.—Thomas E. Watson of Thomson, Ga., candidate of the People's party for president of the United States, was formally notified of his nomination by the committee appointed by the St. Louis national convention at a largely attended meeting of the Populists in this city. The notification speech was delivered by Judge J. W. Forrest of Albany, N. Y., chairman of the committee.

Earlier in the day the state Populist convention named a new executive committee and elected presidential electors to be voted for at the November election.

Mr. Watson accepted the nomination.

Forest Fires in Maine.

Portland, Me., July 10.—Serious forest fires are raging in various sections of this state and much property is menaced by the flames. The woods are dry from lack of rain and all efforts to check the fires seem fruitless. There is an irregular circle of fire and smoke about Brunswick. At Wells the front of the fire is five miles. Still another fire seriously threatens the town of New Castle. The fire line there is fully three miles long.

Fourteen Men Drowned.

Cologne, July 10.—The wooden scaffolding of the new railway bridge which is under construction over the Rhine fell, carrying down with it about forty workmen, most of whom escaped drowning by keeping themselves afloat on the broken timbers, or were picked up by boats. Fourteen men are missing, and it is certain that they have been drowned, while ten are dangerously injured.

BASEBALL SCORES.

American Association.

At Louisville, 1; Toledo, 6.
At St. Paul, 2; Milwaukee, 9.
At Columbus, 5; Indianapolis, 3.
At Minneapolis, 3; Kansas City, 2—thirteen innings.

American League.

At Boston, 1; Cleveland, 4.
At New York, 8; Detroit, 10.
At Washington, 3; Chicago, 5.
At Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 5—twelve innings.

National League.

At St. Louis, 2; Boston, 11.
At Cincinnati, 1; New York, 2.
At Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 5.
At Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3—ten innings.

Ten Russian Workmen Killed.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—The roof of a house being constructed near the Tuma buildings collapsed and crashed down through the party finished floors. Ten workmen were killed outright and forty others were injured.

NEW RAILROAD SAFEGUARD.

Test of Device to Help Make Traveling No Risk.

In the apartments of Major Creighton Webb, in New York city, an electrical safety device system was demonstrated the other day which, so its sponsors contend, will effectively put an end to railroad accidents. By this system, a small model of which was operated by Fred LaCroix, the inventor, signals constantly are registered in the locomotive's cab to apprise the engine driver of all conditions affecting his train—whether tracks are clear, switches properly set, drawbridges closed or trains following or preceding. A telephone instrument in the cab allows the engine driver communication at all times with the men in the locomotive cabs ahead or in the rear or with telegraphers at stations along the lines.

The basis of the device is that of the present block system. Instead of utilizing semaphores along the tracks, however, signals are registered in the cab by means of a time recording device, a whistle, a gong and an electric bulb.

Electrical connection is maintained by use of a third rail, which is placed between the running rails, the current being generated by steam turbines attached to the locomotives similar to the method now in use in lighting trains and headlights electrically. The track is divided into blocks of one mile each instead of the five mile lengths usually found in prevailing block systems. The recording devices, so the inventor asserts, are effective over distances of fifty to a hundred miles. And as only twenty to thirty volts are required for operation the charged rails hold no danger to human life.

The new signal system has already had a practical test on the Staten Island division of the Baltimore and Ohio, and it is said to have lived up to all the requirements demanded by the railroad experts who supervised the tests.

REAL DONKEY FOR TAGGART.

Named Denver, and He Is to Be Democracy's Mascot.

The real ston pure Democratic donkey, the emblem of the party, is now in possession of Chairman Tom Taggart of the Democratic national committee.

The donkey was given to Mr. Taggart the other day at Denver by one of the newspapers owned by Thomas M. Patterson, former United States senator from Colorado.

There was much ceremony about the presentation. In order that it should be done in proper style Denver, for that is the donkey's name, was taken to the Brown Palace hotel, led across the lobby, placed in an elevator and carried to the second floor, where the headquarters of the national committee are.

In spite of the assurance of those in charge of Denver that he was really a Rocky mountain nightingale and that most people out there would call him a burro, Taggart insisted that it fitted in every way the description of Democratic campaign insignia.

Taggart was delighted with the gift and accepted Denver without delay. He said that he would take Denver back to French Lick with him and intended to make him one of the attractions of that resort.

Painted on one side of the donkey was the legend, "My Name Is Denver; Ask Me," while on the other were the words, "I Belong to Tom Taggart."

Taggart and Denver posed for their pictures in the Democratic headquarters, and many newspaper photographers took snapshots of them.

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WANTS

Notices under this head will be charged for at the rate of one cent a word for the first insertion and one-half a cent a word for subsequent insertions—strictly cash in advance unless advertiser has ledger account with the office, but no ad will be taken for less than ten cents.

WANTED—Good girl at the Ransford. 25tf

FOR RENT—A good house. Enquire of Geo. H. Gardner. 27tf

FARM FOR RENT—2 1/2 miles from post office. Cuts 100 tons hay. New buildings. See P. M. Zakariasen.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished rooms in the Pearce block. Also furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Milk and cream for sale. Mrs. J. K. Pearce. 21tf

WANTED—A competent girl. Must be good cook and general housekeeper. Good wages. Inquire store. L. M. Koop. 28tf

A Lucky Woman.
A curious legend attaches to the discovery of the marble of which Epheesus was built. Two rains of a herdsman named Piodorus fought while feeding on a hill. One of them in the contest with his horn broke a crust of the whitest marble. The peasant running to his Ephesian fellow citizens with the specimen, his prize was received with applause and his name was changed to "Piodorus" (Giver of Glad Tidings), and the stone being excavated for Diana's temple, divine honors were subsequently paid to him!—London Strand Magazine.

Horace—Some men act like perfect fools when they are in love. Evelyn—Yes, and a great many more do not wait even for that excuse.

An Inventory of Arms, 1623.
One culverin, four demiculverins, four sakris, one minion, ladies for charging the guns with powder, round shot of iron for each class of gun, powder, match, long pikes, plain white halberds, blackbills, crowns of iron, field extrees, gins for raising the guns, lead for shot, pickaxes, tanned hides, bondy barrels (?), budge barrels for powder; lanterns, muskets, bandoleers, molds, twelve longbows, twelve sheaves of longbow arrows, cressets, cresset lights, hand and draft ropes, shovels, spades, sheepskins.—London Notes and Queries.

Hyker—Bronson tells me he is taking mud baths now.
Pyker—Why, I thought he was out of politics.—Illustrated Bits.

His Honeymoon Feeling.
"Judge," said the old colored citizen, "how much for a license ter git married?"
"Want it for yourself?"
"Yes, sah. You see, I gittin' mighty old now."
"That's evident. Then why do you wish to marry?"
"Well, Judge, ter tell de truth, somebody gimme a long coat, a linen collar en a walkin' cane, en I knows a 'oman what says she kin make a livin' fer me, en I feels des lak a honeymoon."
—Atlanta Constitution.

The Little One—No, I am no good at arithmetic.
The Big One—Ah, I've heard that even at home you don't count!